

# THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For JUNE, 1777.

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With the following Embellishments, viz.

An Accurate Likeness of the illustrious WILLIAM OF NASSAU, Prince of Orange, and Founder of the Dutch Commonwealth;

And two curious ANTIQUE MEDALS, neatly engraved.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster-Row.  
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London Mag June 1777



*WILLIAM. I. Prince of ORANGE.*



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T H E

# LONDON MAGAZINE,

FOR JUNE, 1777.

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For the L O D O N M A G A Z I N E.

*Memoirs of the illustrious William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, and Founder of the Dutch Commonwealth.*

*(With an accurate Likeness taken from an Original.)*



HIS eminently great man was born at the Castle of Dillembourg, in the county of Nassau, in the year 1533. He was, when very young, appointed page of honour to the emperor Charles V. and continued in that station nine years. The emperor loved him for his good sense and modesty, and he was so much his favourite as to make him a general when but twenty two years old. He chose him to carry the imperial crown on his resignation, to his brother and successor Ferdinand—and made him attend him to Brussels in the year 1555, when he resigned all his kingdoms to his son Philip II. of Spain. The emperor's esteem for the prince, ruined him in the opinion of Philip, who disregarding his father's commendation of the prince, treated him with disrespect and haughtiness long before there was any pretence for it on a religious account. Philip, determined to gratify his suspicious cruel disposition, and his rage against the Protestants, sent the famous Cardinal de Granville into the Netherlands, who engrossed the whole management of civil affairs, and pushed on the persecution with great violence.

Great discontents arising, and the prince of Orange observing that Granville was his declared enemy, he, with other nobility, absented themselves from the council of state for their own safety; and also represented to the king in writing, anno 1563, "his provinces in the Netherlands would be utterly lost, if the Cardinal were not removed, and healing measures pursued." The following year the Cardinal was re-called,

but not till the king had heard of a confederacy, formed between the prince and several of the chief of the provinces, for mutual defence against the Cardinal's oppressive acts. These persons, however, were marked by the court for secret and future vengeance.

Now the prince returned to the council, and constantly spoke for moderation in the affairs of religion, "declaring it impracticable, as well as cruel, to extirpate such a number of Heretics by fire and sword; that they grew the faster, and that the chief and proper methods to be tried, were the reformation of the clergy, and the good instruction of the common people;" and in the year 1565, he spoke more freely, and maintained in council, "he could not approve that princes should aim at any dominion over the souls of men, or deprive them of the freedom of their faith and religion."

Philip's ministers, however, persevered in imprisoning, torturing, burning, beheading, and drowning, on account of religion; on which, in 1566, the prince desired leave to resign his governments of Holland, Utrecht, and Zealand, and declared, "that he had neither the power nor inclination to execute such odious placards, nor to be a life-guard man to the inquisition, and assist at the burning 50,000 persons—that these severities threatened the state with utter ruin, and he would not be reproached with the evils which would fall on the country and people committed to his care." The prince's resignation was refused, and he was made also governor of Antwerp, with a view to ensnare and destroy him. He was the happy instrument, however, of composing the differences which prevailed there between the Reformed

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and Popish inhabitants; but his allowing the Reformed the free exercise of religion, greatly displeased the court.

In 1567 the prince got into his hands some letters, written by the Spanish ambassador in France, to the governess of the Netherlands (Margaret Duchess, of Parma) which opened the diabolical designs of Philip, particularly against the prince and the other confederated nobility. In one of the letters was the following expression, "the king hath sworn to punish their disobedience to him and to God, in such a manner, as that the ears of Christendom shall tingle at it, though it be with the hazard of the rest of his dominions." This year a new oath was drawn up and imposed on the people, to distinguish between the friends and enemies of a Popish government. The prince refused to take it, alledging, "that having once sworn allegiance, no new oath ought to be exacted; beside, having sworn to maintain the rights of the provinces, this new oath obliged him to obey the king without reserve." The prince, by his wisdom and moderation, kept the provinces of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht, in peace; for which services the states voted him a present of 55,000 gilders, but he politely refused it. However, this year the Lord Van Brederode, and other chiefs of the Reformed, with many who still adhered to Popery, being driven to the utmost desperation, by the cruel measures of government, had recourse to arms.

The prince on this renewed his desire of laying down all his offices, and tendered his reasons at large for it—but finding that the governess duchess was raising an army, and that the Duke of Alva was appointed general, from whose cruelty, neither rigour nor blood, he knew, would be spared; he retired into Germany, and was followed soon after by thousands—as a general persecution instantly begun. Above 100,000 houses were deserted by their inhabitants. In 1568 the Duke of Alva cited the prince and others to return and appear before him, to the charge exhibited against them, to which they replied, The duke being disappointed in getting the prince into his hands, without which Cardinal Granville said the duke had done nothing, he seized his

son, a youth of 13 years old, then at the university of Leyden, and sent him into Spain, where he was detained a prisoner 28 years.

In the year 1568 the prince being urged by the persecuted exiles, and by the harrassed Netherlanders, to attempt the support of his oppressed country, began to raise troops, in which he was assisted by several German princes, and he himself sold all his jewels, plate, and furniture. The motto of his arms was, "The liberty of the nation and of conscience," and of his banners, "Victory or death—now or never." His brother Count Lewis commanded the army, and the first battle that was fought in this just and necessary war, he won; but his brother, Adolphus, was killed in the field. The Duke of Alva immediately proceeded to the utmost fury; in the space of three days he executed 20 lords and gentlemen at Brussels, and then advanced against Count Lewis, whom he unhappily defeated, the count himself hardly escaping.

The same year the prince raised another army of about 25,000 exiles, Germans, French, &c. He passed the Maese, but without success; Alva was too strong for him, and studiously avoided action, though the prince made 29 different encampments to force him to battle. His army soon was mutinous for want of both pay and provisions, and he was forced to retreat to Germany, and there disbanded them; selling his artillery and baggage, and mortgaging his principality and other estates to procure money for their pay. In a skirmish this campaign he had the advantage, and one of Alva's sons was among the slain.

In 1569 the prince granted commissions for privateering against the Spaniards, which ships were exceedingly successful, and their number and strength increased every year. While Alva was at Brussels, making out a list of the principal citizens that were to be hanged up at their own doors and windows, for refusing the tenth penny he had imposed upon them; news was brought him, that the prince's fleet (which was obliged to leave the ports of England by Alva's interest with the English ministers) had surprised and taken the town of Brill, whither he was driven by contrary winds. Alva



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being repulsed in attempting to retake it, presently several cities embraced the prince's party, on condition of a free toleration for Papists as well as Protestants. This year the prince carried 1200 horse into France, to the assistance of the persecuted French Protestants, under the famous Admiral Coligny.

In the years 1570, 1571, and 1572, the war was carried on with various success between the prince and Alva in the Netherlands. But the massacre at Paris, in which the prince lost some of his chief friends, proved very unfavourable to him and the Protestants, and was of great advantage to the Spanish interest. He was obliged to abandon several of his conquests, and retreat to Zeland. At last Philip recalled Alva, and appointed Don Requesens governor in his room. Still, violence, cruelty, and tyranny, and opposition to them prevailed. Numbers were continually put to death for renouncing the Romish faith. In some actions the prince had the advantage, and in 1574 he took Middleburgh, after a two years siege, to prevent which, had cost the Spaniards seven millions sterling in fleets and troops. But his brothers, Count Lewis and Count Henry, were defeated near Nimeguen, and both slain in the field, with the loss of all their cannon and baggage.

On the 8th of February, 1575, as a reward for the bravery and constancy of the inhabitants of Leyden, during a long siege and unparalleled famine, the prince came to the city, and founded and endowed the university, which hath continued with great reputation ever since. The states of Holland appointed the prince this year to have the supreme direction of all affairs during the war, and the king of Spain refusing every petition and proposal, but *unconditional submission*, or giving the Protestants time to sell their effects and quit the country for ever; war blazed forth with greater fury than before, and several more towns declared for the prince, and assisted him.

In the year 1576 the sovereignty of Holland and Zeland was tendered to queen Elizabeth, but she refused it, and blamed the ambassadors and their friends "for setting themselves so

obstinately against their king, and occasioning so much misery to their country on account of the mass." Fearing however, that they would have recourse to the French, she permitted them to carry out men and arms for their money. This year the prince, on the 8th of November, concluded the famous treaty of Ghent, or a peace and alliance between the states of Brabant, Flanders, Artois, Hainault and their friends on the one part, and those of Holland and Zeland with their confederates on the other, in which they engaged for a free religious toleration, and to unite with each other in expelling the Spaniards and other foreigners out of the country.

Don Requesens dying, the king's bastard brother, Don John, of Austria, was sent to govern the Low Countries, but he persisted in the same rigorous measures. He at first amused the confederates with a treaty, but in the midst of it, seized on the castle of Namur, and in the year 1578 defeated the States army at Gemblours. On his ensigns was a cross, with this motto, "with this sign I have beaten the Turks, and with this I will beat the Heretics." But the Heretics repulsed him in an action soon afterwards, notwithstanding his cross, and the Bull of Pope Gregory XIII. giving remission of sins to all who fought under his banners.

The prince of Orange was now declared governor of Brabant, by the states of that province. But some of the above provinces making their peace with the king's governor, and intestine divisions taking place among the rest, the war had an unfavourable aspect, some time, for the confederates. However, on January 10, 1579, the prince laid the foundation of the commonwealth of the united provinces at Utrecht, bringing the provinces of Guelderland, Zutphen, Holland, Zeland, Friesland, and the Ommelands into the strictest union, civil and religious; when the states took this motto for their device, "*Concordia res parvæ crescunt*." The prince was now proscribed by the king of Spain, and a reward of 25,000 gold crowns offered to any man who should bring him alive or dead. He on this, in 1580, published an apology, which was



was greatly approved of through Europe; and the States General (as they were now called) assigned him a guard for his person.

In the year 1581, the states of most of the Netherland provinces declared by a public placard, that the king of Spain had forfeited all title to the sovereignty and government of the Low Countries; they enumerated a long list of infractions of their rights, and said, "that he had rejected several proposals of peace—abused the treaties set on foot for that purpose—fowed discord among the people, with intent more easily to effect the ruin of the provinces—for which reasons we reject him, the said king, &c." They drew up also a new form of an oath, abjuring king Philip, and swearing fealty to the States.

On the 18th of March, 1582, the prince of Orange was wounded in the head, by a pistol fired at him in the streets of Antwerp. The ball struck him under the right ear, and went out through the left cheek, breaking several of his teeth. The assassin was Jayregni, a Spaniard, who was presently killed by the prince's guard: it appeared that before the attempt, he had disclosed his design to a Dominican friar in confession, who commended him for it, and gave him absolution from all his sins, together with the sacrament. This friar and another accomplice were hanged and quartered, and their limbs set upon the city gates; from whence the Jesuits afterwards took them, paid to them public honours as to the relicks of saints, and then buried them.

The war had been carried on with different success between the prince of Orange and the prince of Parma (Philip's governor after Don John of

Austria) from the year 1581 to 1584, when the states of Holland came to a resolution to receive the prince, and do him homage as count of that province; but before this design could be executed, the prince died, being assassinated July 10, 1584, at Delft, as he rose from table, by one Balthazar Gerrard, a Burgundian, with a pistol that had three bullets. As he fell, he said, "*Mon Dieu! ayez pitié de moi, du pauvre peuple!*" O my God, be gracious to me, and this poor people or state! His murderer had free access to him, pretending to be the son of one who had suffered for Protestantism—but was employed for the purpose, and encouraged in it by several Jesuits and a Franciscan, who all assured him, that if he perished in the attempt, he should be ranked among the martyrs; and after his execution, some of the Papists esteemed him such a martyr as to deserve canonization by the Pope.

The prince had four wives; his first was Ann, daughter of the Count de Egmont: his 2d, Anne, daughter of Maurice Elector of Saxony: his 3d, Charlotte de Bourbon, daughter of the Duke of Montpensier: and his 4th, Louisa, daughter of the great and famous Coligny, admiral of France, murdered in the general massacre of the Protestants at Paris, in the year 1572. The prince, by these marriages, was the father of two very great captains, and from him descended the illustrious William III. of England, many electors, landgraves, and sovereign princes in Germany—and many princes, dukes, cardinals, mareschals and peers in France.

[His character will appear in our next, with that of his inveterate enemy Philip II. of Spain.]

## THE BRITISH THEATRE.

HAYMARKET.

June 10.

**G**OLDSMITH'S *She Stoops to Conquer* was played at this theatre last night to a tolerable full house; and all circumstances considered, and reasonable allowances made, was well performed.

Edwin, from the Bath or Bristol company, who appeared here last year, notwithstanding all that has been said in his favour, is infinitely inferior to Shuter, in Hardcastle. Jackson's Tony Lumpkin was no better than

a burlesque of Quick; it exhibited a faithful copy of the original Tony's action and grimace; but was totally destitute of spirit and humour. Marlow was judiciously played by Palmer; and Mrs. Gardner acquitted herself very decently under the embarrassments imposed on her by her bulky form.

Miss Farren's being a first appearance on London stage, appeared the most leading figure in this groupe, and from that circumstance is entitled to some indulgence from the critic pen. Her performance of Miss Faversham



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edle, though far short of Mrs. Bulkeley, who was the original bar-maid, would not have disgraced either of our winter theatres. Her person is genteel, and above the middle stature; her countenance full of sensibility and capable of expression; her voice clear, but rather sharp and not sufficiently varied. Her action not directly awkward; and her delivery emphatic and distinct. When Miss Farren learns to tread the stage with more ease; to modulate and vary her voice; to correct, inspirit, and regulate her action; and give a proper utterance to her feelings, by a suitable expression of voice and countenance: in our opinion she will be a most valuable acquisition to our London theatres. We do not wish to be understood to say, that she does not possess a considerable fund of merit, even in her present uncultivated state; it is because we think she has gained, that we affirm that she may be improved. Let, however, Miss Farren should imagine that all her defects arise from a country stage education, and it follows of course, that the London performers are recommended as models of imitation, we admonish her to study nature, and while she is endeavouring to get rid of the wild, defective, untutored, burlesque stile of a country company, not to run into the other extreme, by imitating the made faces, buckramed motions, constrained manner, and quaint delivery of the majority of the painted puppets in Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden.

Mr. Edwin's *Midas*, in the after piece, was a tolerable performance. This gentleman sings better than he speaks; nevertheless he has certainly a strong conception of the ridiculous. His humour is genuine, and natural where it has not been spoiled by vicious habits, acquired by copying false models. The very low drolleries and buffoneries which first called forth his talents, seemed to have mixed so intimately in his mind with them, that he will find it extremely difficult to separate them, without depriving him of his humour, as well as the natural and disgusting modes of expression in which it is conveyed. To explain more precisely what we mean, we will suppose, that the first country buffoon Mr. Edwin saw exhibited, had a snuffle; if so, this will account for his speaking through his nose, and always combining the ideas of burlesque and harmony. Again, the first barn Roscius he heard, might have a shrill, or as a morning critic has it, a thin voice; henceforward he may presume, that Mr. Edwin connected the idea of the *ois comique*, with the sharp, or somewhat out of our way, in dwelling much, seemingly in so unseasonable a manner, on the theatric value of Mr. Edwin; and we designed our strictures, though pointed at him, to convey general instructions to the candidates for theatric fame! The

man who first whistled through his throat, perhaps could not help it; so it might have happened with the snuffler; the humour or excellence of the performer, did not arise, nor was heightened, by those defects; they were native or accidental; they were not the effects of imitation. No bad lesson to the performers of both sexes. We scarcely recollect one at either house totally free from servile imitation, or something nearly as disgusting, though we cannot point out the models from which they drew. Garrick, Shuter, and Weston, were the freest from this fault, of any that has come within our observation. Barry's broken voice; Mrs. Barry's plaintive tenor; King's contortions of features and electric shrugs; Mossop's constrained attitudes, threatening looks, and clinched fist; Woodward's snuffle, and fall of features; Mrs. Abington's namby pamby; and almost every capital performer, have either copied the defects of others, or struck them out as excellencies inimitable by their contemporaries, in the same walk. Indeed within the last description, even Garrick and Shuter may be included, for we have often seen the former too frisky in comedy; and his eyes too piercing in tragedy. Shuter, it is well known, was a constant dealer in the *extravagance*; but if his humour bordered on the excessive, it was not borrowed. Weston was the only performer for half a century, who in his conception of character, and style of playing, that borrowed and seldomest "o'erstepped the modesty of nature." Though we have deviated from our original plan, to speak of Mr. Edwin, we trust he will not be displeased for introducing him into such good company.

June 12. Last night, Mr. Henderson, the Bath Roscius, made his first appearance in *Shylock*, in the *Merchant of Venice*. He seemed to unite great judgment with moderate powers; and a correct style of playing, with a manifest stiffness and affectation. As to his person, it was so disguised, it is impossible to judge of it, or his countenance. His feelings seem to be strong and judiciously directed. His author is familiar, and the general business and intended effect of the whole piece, perfectly well understood by him. His *Shylock* was apparently the production of labour and art; consequently, if he chuses to succeed in any character, where an union of judgment and industry are the leading requisites, he can have in the present state of the English stage, but few competitors in that walk.

June 13. Mr. Henderson appeared again last night, in the same character; and improved greatly in the judgment of the audience, but he still falls considerably behind the yet unrivalled *Shylock*. On this gentleman's real abilities, as an actor, we shall forbear to pronounce till we shall have a proper opportunity of doing it, by seeing him in



in different characters. At present, all we can venture to determine, is, that he appears to have cultivated the gifts of nature, with great industry; and that he promises better to attain the character of a player of consummate judgment than a great player, properly so called. Mr. Edwin, in spite of his thin voice, and disgusting articulation, is at least equal to half his London contemporaries; and exhibited proofs, that neither his conception, nor style of playing, is limited to a particular cast of parts, or mode of acting.

June 18. The characters of the new opera of *Polly*, played last night, were thus represented: Morana, Mr. Bannister. Pohetohie, Mr. Fearon. Ducat, Mr. Parsons. Vanderbluff, Mr. Massey. Culverin, Mr. Davis. Hacker, Mr. Egan. Capstern, Mr. Griffith. Laguerre, Mr. Kenny. Indian, Mr. Stevens. Cawwawke, Mr. Bellamy. Polly, a young gentlewoman. Mr. Ducat, Mrs. Love. Trapes, Mrs. Davis. Flimzy, Miss. Plat. Damaris, Miss Hale.

This opera was intended as the second part of the celebrated Beggar's Opera of Gay, by the same author; in which the scene being changed to the plantations, where the laws of their country had very properly consigned the *Dramatis Personæ*: poetic justice is done to all the worthy personages.—One would be apt to imagine, that the author had wrote the second part in order to atone for any mischief which his first might occasion among the lower orders of the people. Certainly in point of moral, the Beggar's Opera is partly incomplete, without *Polly*. Perhaps the author's motives might have been very different, and purely such as govern the majority of mankind; an expectation of filling his pockets on the same and reputation his first piece had so justly acquired. Be that as it may, the Opera of *Polly*, if the author had no other merit to plead with posterity, as a man of genius, would bear testimony of his knowledge of mankind, his detestation of vice, and his love of justice.

There cannot be a stronger proof of the barbarous rage of factions, than the Lord Chamberlain's refusing a licence for the representation of this piece. The Duke of Grafton, grandfather to the present, who was then Lord Chamberlain, was importuned, entreated, and pressed on both sides. The whigs in power, headed by Walpole and his friends, had the address to represent Gay to George II. as disaffected to his government. On the other hand, all the Tories, and discontented and dis-

placed whigs, contradicted this assertion. They insisted, that Walpole was leading the king and Hanover family to its ruin, by introducing a system of corruption, instead of relying on the affection of his subjects, and that it was the political tendency of the Beggar's Opera, as exposing that system, not the pretended immoral tendency of the piece, that raised the Court clamour against him. The Queen was for some time divided, and Grafton, who was a good-natured man, of moderate talents, was just on the point of giving way to the intreaties of his friends, in favour of Gay; when Walpole getting a hint of it, went privately to the Queen, who went to the King directly, and prevailed on him to interfere. The King sent directly to the Chamberlain, so that when Gay came to know Grafton's final result, he met with a positive refusal, without any specific reason assigned—he offered to read the peace to his Grace, in order that his Grace might point out the objectionable passages, on purpose to alter or totally expunge them; but the Chamberlain's secret instructions being positive and direct, Gay was compelled, after a deal of time and struggle, to give way to the minister's resentment. Walpole triumphed over modest merit and genius.

A lady still living (the present Duchess of Queensberry) was at that time the patroness of Gay; and taking an active part in the business, gave offence to the Queen. Her Majesty, who was a woman of great address, and who did not wish to give direct offence to a female of such high rank and powerful connexions, avoided for some time coming to extremities; in expectation that her Grace would make some concession sufficient to preserve the royal honour: but she was disappointed; her Grace remained inflexible, and was at length forbid the court, from which, as well as our memory serves us, she remained in a kind of English court banishment very different from French *lettre de cachet*, for nearly thirty years. On her being forbid the court, correspondence through the medium of a third person took place between her and the King and Queen, in which her Grace betrayed all that bold, ancient English independent spirit, which denoted her to be true descendant of the Anglo-Norman Ragnor who lived in the days of the early Pictagenets. We have already prolonged this article to so considerable a length, that we shall defer our strictures on the music and merit of the performers till our next.



# PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

*An Abstract History of the Proceedings of the third Session of the fourteenth Parliament of Great Britain, which met and was holden at Westminster, on Thursday, the 31st Day of October 1776. Continued from our Magazine for the Month of May last, page 239.*

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 11.

**T**HIS day Mr. Temple Luttrell, pursuant to notice given on a preceding day, moved, "that leave be given to bring in a bill for the more easy and effectual manning the royal navy in times of war; and for giving encouragement to seamen and seafaring persons, to enter volunteers into his majesty's service." This motion though it received a negative from a very decisive majority, in its objects and possible consequences being a matter of the very first importance, in respect of national defence, political equity, and public protection, calls, very properly in our opinion, for a few introductory observations.

The necessities of states, like those of individuals, can never be provided for in all possible exigencies. Self-preservation, superseding all human institutions, however wisely framed on particular and extraordinary occasions, put the community, as well as individuals, in a state of nature. It loosens all bonds of law, and annihilates all relations which restrain human conduct; because whatever rules may be prescribed to restrain it, supposes, that the power which regulates, orders, and controuls, is furnished with all the means of protection. Nature and reason speak this language; consequently, it is not only justifiable, but praise-worthy, in some circumstances, for a person to do, what in others would bring after it different degrees of punishment, and in many cases death itself. Breaches of the peace, beating, stabbing; nay, inflicting sudden death on the aggressor, is both lawful and laudable in some given situations, where the party assaulted, is put in jeopardy of his life, has no other means of protecting it from the external violence. There could be a thousand instances adduced to establish this doctrine, which are entirely unnecessary to recapitulate. Nations, it

is allowed by the best political writers, are in respect of other nations, exactly in the state we have described; what would be murder, robbery, or piracy in a state of peace and amity, would be perfectly justifiable and heroic, in that of open hostility. Hence, if extraordinary exertions are required from the body politic, it follows as a clear incontrovertible deduction, that the necessity, or rather the indispensable duty of exerting its whole strength, or that degree of it which may be necessary for self-preservation, includes in it likewise the means of collecting that strength in the first instance, and employing it the most efficaciously in the second. Before we proceed to make the application of this doctrine, as respecting extraordinary or extemporary political powers in general; we would observe, that the fewer they are, the better; and that every means ought to be used to substitute laws for arbitrary decrees; as the latter must from their nature, be exercised at the discretion of fallible men, liable from their fallibility to mistake the necessity in many cases, and to abuse them in more.

But to proceed to the point in question. The navy is well known to be the national bulwark; and however brave or warlike the people of this country may naturally be, few will be found romantic or ill-informed enough to deny, that we must have long since fallen a prey to our ambitious and powerful neighbours, but for our naval superiority. Whenever, therefore, a prospect of a rupture, or an actual one has taken place with the only power which for the last century has been able to alarm us; as well as time immemorial, when another policy prevailed, it has been customary, to collect and employ that force which is looked upon to be so indispensably necessary to the public safety. Large fleets have been set on foot; mariners have been procured; but



but for many reasons, unnecessary to point out here, seamen decline the service. The ships would remain unmanned; the safety of the state might be endangered, if this great natural law, paramount to all human institutions, did not present the means of self-preservation. Hence the rightful power of impressing seamen and seafaring persons into the public service.

The right thus founded on necessity, or the *salus populi est suprema lex*, is unquestionable. The various evils and inconveniences however, occasioned by this discretionary power, have made many controvert the right, and every friend to humanity wish to have some mode of collecting the strength of the state, substituted in its stead. Various efforts, public and private, have been made to effect so desirable and salutary a purpose; but they have either failed in their effects, have been defeated, or totally rejected. In King William's time an act for registering seamen passed into a law, but it was repealed the ensuing reign. About the year 1750, another attempt was made to establish it, on a more comprehensive and effectual plan; but it was thrown out, we believe, in the House of Commons, and a variety of schemes have been devised by several ingenious private persons on the same subject, which never drew the attention of parliament. So the case exactly stood, when the honourable gentleman, who made the present motion, convinced of the necessity we have stated, and anxious to soften the rigours felt by so valuable and meritorious a body of men as the British seamen, resolved to appeal to the wisdom and justice of parliament, in order to agree upon a plan which might at once secure both of those important objects. We shall not offer to farther explain the honourable gentleman's ideas on the subject, but lay his sentiments faithfully and briefly before the public; retrenching such parts only as are not absolutely necessary to a narrative, which professes brevity in its title, and prefers abstract to detail.

Mr. Luttrell set out with observing, that when any law, as Montesquieu justly observes, portends more good than evil to a state, such law ought to be received. He therefore hoped,

that the proposition he was about to make to the House, would be received or rejected, conformably to that standard of judging; and quoted a passage from a work of an eminent naval officer near him, on the subject (Governor Johnstone) who observes, "that the practice of impressing seamen disgraces government, shocks the spirit of our constitution, and violates the laws of humanity; therefore, every plan to obviate the evil, has a claim to a patient hearing and candid discussion." He then proceeded to state the general consequences of pressing; and related a great number of facts in support of his general assertions, some of them publicly attested and authenticated; and others from letters received from different parts of the kingdom, from Yorkshire, Devonshire, several trading towns, and from almost every part of the sea coast. He pointed out in very strong terms, the abuse of the power as now exercised in a variety of instances, particularly in pressing landmen, extorting money from them, and after using them with almost every species of cruelty and oppression, discharging them as useless; ruining the unfortunate wretches, thus dragged from their wives and families, and putting the nation to an immense expence, merely to gratify the brutal and sordid dispositions of those employed on the impress service. Having wrought up a most horrible picture of the numerous evils and abuses, and the mournful tragedies the impress service is daily productive of, the sudden deaths, suicides, actual murders, lingering disorders, and pestilential mortality and numerous maladies which it occasions; he next shewed how hurtful it was to trade and commerce, by raising the wages in the merchants service, and the constant impediments it threw in the way of commerce. In point of expence, he contended, it was both ruinous, ineffective, and wasteful. On an average, he said, that every able seaman stood the public, by the time he was shipped, full thirty pounds; and such was the difficulty of procuring men, even on those terms, that though the warrants were four months, within a few days issued, 8000 additional seamen had not been then procured. He supposed



the whole of the seamen and marines to amount to about 33,000, fourteen of which were in America, about as many more in Great Britain, five in the Mediterranean, and in the East and West Indies: out of this he deducted 10,000 marines, the number voted, which reduced the number to 23,000; out of this deduct 7000 officers, or servants, and 16,000 would remain on the books. If then not more than one third of this number were able seamen, which he presumed would be hardly controverted, that would reduce them to about 5340, of which he was convinced, that not above 2400 were actually on home service; from which he drew this deduction, that the whole of the sailors serving in Great Britain, exclusive of officers of all ranks, servants, and marine soldiers, did not exceed 8000 men.

Having established those premises in his opinion, he next proceeded, and insisted, that it would better become administration to remedy the deficiency, than by a vain display of goodly pendants and streamers at Spithead, endeavour to conceal it; not from our inveterate and dangerous enemies, that would be meritorious; but from the nation at large, from the representatives of the people, from the nice penetrating and discerning eye of parliament. He then entered into the following curious detail, in proof of his particular information: "Of the long list of ships of the line, commissioned in addition to your former peace establishment, is there one manned? Even the *Monarch*, that crack-ship of your whole armament, which was so boasted of, being the most forward of your whole fleet, how was she fitted out at Portsmouth? Chiefly by those riggers, whom the zeal and activity of the commander induced him to employ out of dock-hours, at his own private charge, to fit her for a Spithead voyage; and how was she got thither, when ready? By the seamen from other ships, which seamen she was obliged to detain till she was safely moored. The rest of your raw fleet, required to Spithead in much the same worse condition; I believe the *St. James* of 64 guns was the last of them; she sailed from Portsmouth

harbour, February 28, and mustered about 177, including officers, servants, boys, and ragamuffins; for out of that number she had only 24 or 25 able seamen; yet if this want of men were to be supplied by the assiduity or private munificence of the captain who commands her, I am certain, from the general character he bears, there could be no grounds for so disadvantageous an allegation as I am now stating. Numbers alone, whatsoever the numbers may prove, seem the primary object with the admiralty and regulating captains; that an ostentatious account may appear upon paper, and a plausible one be held forth to parliament and the nation; yet when these kidnapped and bludgeoned recruits are received aboard his majesty's ships, and found not to answer any good purpose, they are quickly dispatched as sick to the hospital, where they are from time to time examined by certain commanders of the royal navy, who are directed by the admiral at the department to discharge all such men as may be found unserviceable. A friend of mine was lately witness to seventy of these poor wretches being turned adrift (as sailors call it) on one morning."

Having endeavoured to shew that the present mode of manning our navy, though it were legal, equitable, and humane, was nevertheless totally inadequate; he assured the House, that if the present motion should be agreed to, it would not only make way for a plan which would entirely remove the oppressions and cruelties so justly complained of; but likewise procure a most full and ample supply; and that with a degree of certainty and expedition, much superior to any thing hitherto experienced from the most successful plans.

To give authority to this last assertion, superior to what could be derived from any private authority, howsoever respectable, he read a great many original letters to the author of the plan, which he would wish, with some alterations, and whatever the House might think proper in the further progress of the business to suggest themselves, to recommend to their most serious consideration. He introduced this part of his speech, with several observations on the abilities



ties and experience of the author, and as the best proof how worthy they were of public notice, read several original papers as testimonials in favour of the plan.

It was the work of a lieutenant Tomlinson, a gentleman of the navy, and as the best test of its value, he begged leave to read the opinions of men of various classes and descriptions, expressing their utmost approbation. He did not say the bill he intended to move, accorded in every particular with the plan suggested by that gentleman; but it would most certainly be formed on his outline. The first testimonial in favour of Mr. Tomlinson's scheme, was in a letter from Captain Edward Thompson, a man of literary reputation. This was followed by a letter of the like import, from a captain on the Portsmouth station. The next was a letter from Lord Howe, approving of it in the warmest terms; these were followed by letters from individual merchants, of great repute and experience; and from the towns of Sunderland, Shields, Newcastle, Liverpool, and from a body of no less than 513 seamen at one house who signed their names, and who approved of the mode of manning the navy proposed by the bill now moved for, and a witness attended at the door, (Mr. Hans Newsam) who, he said, was ready to bear testimony, at the bar, that many thousands would sign the fullest approbation of it, were it not from an apprehension, that the bill would miscarry, and that then their signatures might ensnare them, to serve under the present coercion and hardships.

The motion was seconded by Sir Edward Astley, and brought on a debate which continued till past seven o'clock, when the question being put, the House divided, ayes 54, noes 108.

The necessity of a law to put the manning of the navy on a better footing was urged on several plausible grounds; among which the following were most striking: the mode now practised was most cruel, oppressive, barbarous, and inefficacious; that the legislature were bound to endeavour to remedy all grievances, but particularly an evil of such a magnitude; that if they had no other reason to enter into the business, and at least to

give the proposition a patient hearing; the tedious ineffective manner the impress service was carried on; the public danger that arose from that circumstance; the very high expence attending it; and the numerous private ills and public mischiefs it was productive of, rendered the subject worthy of enquiry, and some degree of attention. The plan meant to be submitted to the House, was known to be the work of several years experience; and to have been repeatedly revised, altered, and improved by a great variety of persons, competent from their respective situations, to be judges. It had received the approbation of professional men of all ranks; from those most eminent in their respective stations, to the very persons who were to be bound and affected by its operations, should it pass into a law. It was approved of by the merchants and men every way qualified to judge of its probable salutary effects in that line; and by great numbers of other persons, mariners, masters of trading vessels; in short, by every description of men, who either as naval commanders and officers, desirous to forward the service at critical seasons of public necessity, or of those who feel in their commercial and trading situations, the effects of a press, and the detriment it is at once to commerce; and how unequal it is in procuring a seasonable and sufficient supply of seamen, to man our ships of war on a sudden emergency, were the most able to decide on its utility and practicability.

Two points were much insisted on in support of the present motion; one was the uniform testimony of all the great and able men that have presided at the admiralty board for the last century, who all agreed in acknowledging the necessity of framing some law, to prevent the evils proposed to be remedied by such a bill as that now moved for. There might have been different opinions respecting the provisions of the bill, but never a second opinion, whether a bill for the more effectual manning of the navy, ought or ought not, to be framed and passed into a law. The other point was that the present proposed scheme was inadequate; that was indeed a most extraordinary mode of proceeding.



How was it possible to determine whether the bill was, or was not, adequate? It might, or it might not, for ought that appeared. The only fair question now before the House, was, whether the principle of the bill was good? If it was, whether of course it ought not to be received; and if the provisions or means of carrying the principle of the bill into execution were in any respect found objectionable, then either alter them in such a manner as to give them the desired efficacy; or if that should be found impracticable, then totally reject the plan. That would be acting fairly, wisely, and in a candid parliamentary manner. Why argue as if the bill should be received, it must be swallowed in its crude indigested state? No man was bound to adopt it in the dress it might make at its first appearance: on the contrary, even now it was the duty of every member, conversant in the subject, to do all in his power to assist the gentleman who made the motion, and furnish him with hints to render it more perfect, on its being first presented. It was absurd to object to the bill, except on account of its principle. If the objection were made to that, it would be fair, but if it should, it would be directly contradicting, all the great living and dead naval authorities, that ever delivered their sentiments on the subject.

As the negative put on the motion was principally supported by Lord Mulgrave, we shall give his lordship's speech, as containing every thing worthy of note urged on that side: the other speakers confining their observations to the controverting some one or more facts, urged or stated by the honourable gentleman who made the motion. His lordship agreed in the justice of the remark quoted from Montesquieu, that when a law is proposed, which indicates more good than evil to a state, such law ought to be received. But he said, it was no less true, that institutions which had been proved useful, by long invariable practice, should not be lightly changed, upon the suggestion of evils, which either did not exist, or bore a very small proportion to the advantages arising from the measures that produced them. This, he said,

was the case of pressing which had been always practised in this country in times of war, or appearance of war. That the flourishing state of our commerce, and the superiority which our navy had always maintained, were the best proofs of the advantages of that mode of manning our fleets. He said, the House should therefore be very careful how they admitted any plan which might express to the public their disapprobation of the present method, as they would otherwise risk no less than the destruction of our commerce, and the annihilating our navy.

He said however, that if the present method were unconstitutional, it would be a strong motive with him, for considering any plan, however unpromising, which might give any hopes of removing an objection so alarming in a free country; or if this matter had never been discussed before, it might be a reason for examining, with great attention, any plausible plan; but as neither of these seemed to be the case of the present motion, he must oppose it.

He said, he could never consider a measure, as unconstitutional, which originated from one of the fundamental principles of the constitution of every free and warlike people. That it is the duty of every individual to defend his country when attacked, and to protect its liberties and assert its honour. By the constitution of this country, antiently many estates were held by the tenure of serving the king in war; and that in case of invasion, every body was compelled to bear arms, the seamen were always obliged to defend the commerce and protect the coasts: that by the militia laws, men were compelled to serve for three years at much less than they could earn at their own occupations; that the great disproportion between the number of inhabitants, and of militia men necessary, and the certainty of finding those men, made a limited service, and the taking by lot, practicable; but that the men on whom the lot fell, were absolutely pressed, and all the hardships so emphatically described, but improperly attributed to seamen, might be pleaded in their favour, who were taken from their families, and deprived of the means



means of supporting them. That all that had been said, concerning the hardships landmen are exposed to, had nothing to do with press warrants, which only authorized the pressing seamen; and that if any abuse had been made of them, the persons were amenable to justice; and the parties injured had their legal remedy. But he was happy to find, that no such abuse by the sea-officers had been stated. The story of the Leicester men, on which so much stress had been laid, had nothing to do with either navy-officers or press-gangs; but was a transaction of country justices and a militia serjeant, under the vagrant acts.

He said, that no objects had been more fully considered, or more wisely provided for, than the encouragement of seamen and the manning of the navy; more than twenty different acts, to answer those purposes, having passed from the time of the register act in 1696, to the present time.

He then stated many advantages provided by those acts. He added, that he could not help observing, that as often as this matter had come under the consideration of parliament, a doubt had never been expressed of the necessity, propriety, and expediency of pressing; but on the contrary, during the Whig ministry of Queen Anne's reign, a period when the constitution was as well understood, and as strictly adhered to, as at any time in the annals of this country, a committee appointed in 1705, to consider of the most effectual methods for manning the navy, had come to several resolutions to enforce pressing, authorizing justices of the peace and others, to search for seamen lying concealed; offering rewards for discovering them; and inflicting penalties on such as concealed themselves. The present scheme had not even the claim of novelty to their attention, as one similar to it but not so exceptionable, had been proposed in a pamphlet, published by one Hodges in King William's reign, the year before the register act, when this subject was under the consideration of the legislature. He said, that if the cause of pressing was considered, it would immediately be seen how improbable, if not impossible, it must be to man the navy

in war by any other means. That the present proposal seemed to proceed upon an idea of the king's service being so disagreeable to the seamen, as to make some new encouragement necessary to induce them to enter into it; but the contrary is notoriously the fact, as it is known, that upon the ordinary peace-establishment, the navy is always manned by volunteers; for although the nominal pay aboard the fleet is less than merchantmen; yet, not being subject to the deductions and impositions too often met with in them; from the employment being constant, the work lighter, the provisions better; together with the prospect of preferment to the meritorious, and the certainty of provision for those who were disabled by accident or infirmity; the seamen prefer the navy to merchantmen. He said, it was not difficult to account for the change of sentiments in war; every one knows the effect of a demand for labourers in every branch on the price of labour; this was sensibly felt on an armament; the merchants were obliged to give greater wages, to induce men to quit other ways of life; and under these circumstances, it was not to be expected that any thing but compulsion would bring seamen, at the usual wages, into the navy. The fate of the register act (which after a trial of fifteen years, at above 500,000*l.* expence, was repealed as having produced no good effects, but occasioned much charge, vexation, and trouble) proved how ineffectual, prospects of future advantage were, when put into the scale against the temptation of a great present increase of wages.

The expedients proposed by this plan would be found impracticable, inconvenient to the state, or injurious to the seamen. A limitation of a time of service in war, without entering into arguments of the inexpediency and impracticability of discharging disciplined men, to receive others in their room, at the moment of going upon service, or in distant countries, would be found impossible; when it was considered that the whole stock of seamen in the merchants service in peace, did not exceed 60,000; and that the number employed as such in a war, amounted to 80,000. That it required no less than the enormous wages



wages given by the merchants to tempt foreign seamen and natives from other occupations, to go into their ships, aided by the many wise regulations and encouragements provided to supply that stock, without providing enough for a rotation; that this country was not in a situation to make such an increase upon the pay of the navy, and Mr. Tomlinson seemed to be aware of that, and proposed a limitation of the pay in merchantmen, which so far from tending to man the navy, would cut off the source from which it was supplied; and instead of benefiting, would materially injure the seamen; at present those men who were pressed, at first were no worse off, in point of pay, than if no press had taken place (to which the rise of wages must be attributed) and every man who escaped the press, was benefited by the advance of wages, in proportion to the length of time he escaped; that the power of pressing was not open to the temptation of abuse, as those who ought only to be the objects of the press, were those whom the officers would wish to take. It was not, as had been represented with so much eloquence, "to drag the unoffending subject from his house and settled means of livelihood, to adopt a new way of life, for which his limbs and faculties are the worst made and fashioned by his Creator." It was not weak, timid, infirm landmen, but the active, brave, and healthy seaman that was to be taken; and though it might be natural enough for such men to prefer enormous gain to the service of their country, he could not think them too hardly used, if they were compelled to defend that commerce, to which, in times of severity, they owed their support; to assert the honour of their country, and share the spoils of her enemies; and to vindicate their right, by their own actions, to the name of an Englishman, which carried with it respect in every part of the world. He concluded by saying, the question now was, whether the House would adhere to a practice authorized by the spirit of the constitution, and justified by the successful experience of all the years carried on by this country; or adopting the motion, endanger the

existence of our commercial interests and naval power.

Though the bill Mr. Luttrell intended to have brought in, as it never reached parliament, does not properly claim our notice, by the cursory view we took of it, we look upon it to be much too complex, and made of a great many artificial parts, ingenious enough in a separate light, but of a heterogeneous nature, and unskillfully combined; but though we disapprove of the intended operative parts of the bill, we by no means coincide with the noble lord in rejecting the bill, or rather the motion for bringing it in. The very essence of our constitution, and spirit of our laws is, to search for, and discover evils, inconveniencies, and mischiefs, and to provide for them remedies and redress in some instances, palliatives, where a complete cure cannot be obtained, and gradual alterations, where sudden experiments, which being extensive and important in their consequences, might be productive of greater possible evils than would be sufficient to balance any benefit that could be possibly derived from them. As the above proposition, or something resembling it, will probably return upon us every session, till the question shall undergo a full parliamentary discussion, and something final be determined one way or the other concerning it, we humbly presume to think that a great deal of time and trouble might be saved, by raising the whole of the intended superstructure, upon this clear operative principle; that in time of war, or prospect of a war, nothing but force will call the seamen from high wages in the merchants into the king's service, but a high premium on entering, rendered more valuable by civil privileges and exemptions, after the war is over. In short, there is no way of drawing men from their immediate interests, but alluring them, with what may at least seem an equivalent, for the advantages they part with in exchange. Those two combatants, whose sentiments we have chiefly laid before our readers, as containing every thing material urged in the debate on either side, seemed willing to skirmish at a distance, rather than come, in the tars phrase,



to close quarters. The principle we have laid down was fully acknowledged by both; why not propose a plan which should force itself into operation, merely by the dint of money? If able seamen, the first day of their being mustered, stand government in 30l. a man, why not increase the bounty to that sum, and raise it in proportion to the ordinary seaman and landman? This would be coming to the point at once, and would remove the evil complained of on one side, and obviate his lordship's fears on the other. The horrors of pressing, and the inhuman outrages committed by those to whom that service is intrusted, would be at once done away; and the fleet would be seasonably and effectually manned in a short time: there can no colour of objection lie against this mode, but the bare one of expence. That is already answered, if the expence of pressing be as high as it is generally computed. But supposing it were not, and that the expence was totally created by the change, what would be the consequence? That what we have been en-

deavouring these eight months at, we would have been able to do in as many weeks. Suppose that we wanted 20,000 mariners of all kinds last October, that we offered a bounty, or rather that it was so established by parliament, of 30l. to every able seaman, 20l. to every ordinary seaman, and 10l. to every landman, the expence would be exactly 400,000l. a mere trifle we contend, when the object to be obtained is balanced against it; and when it is compared with the immense sum in which it would be included for the maintenance of a navy to be manned by 45,000 men. This, or something like it, is a simple plan, and we dare say, would ensure its own execution; while the inefficacy of the present mode, and the complicated one proposed by the gentleman who adopted Mr. Tomlinson's plan, imprints one certain proposition on our mind, which is, that, that country is badly governed, whose interest is but a matter of secondary consideration, with those to whom the administration of public affairs is entrusted.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

## A N E C D O T E S.

*Hypocrisy may sometimes be a Virtue.*

WHEN parson Ford, an infamous fellow, but of much off-hand and conversation wit, besought lord Chesterfield to carry him over with him as his chaplain, when he went ambassador to Holland; he said to him, 'I would certainly take you, if you had one vice more than you already have.' 'My lord,' said Ford, 'I thought I should never be reproached for my deficiency that way.' 'True,' replied the earl, 'but if you had still one more, almost worse than all the rest put together, it would hinder these from giving scandal.

In perfect conformity to this opinion, his lordship, in his letters, has taken the utmost care to arm his son with this adamant shield of all the other vices *hypocrisy*.

THE author of the life Don John of Austria, printed at Amsterdam 1690, says, "This prince would never avow his amour with Donna Mendoza, nor own the daughter he had by her, because he was persuaded that the openly professing one crime was committing another."



## STATE PAPERS.

*Translation of a Memorial presented by Sir Joseph Yorke to the States General, on the 21st of February 1777.*

"SINCE the commencement of the unnatural rebellion, which has broke out in the English colonies against the legal constitution of the mother country, the undersigned ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the king of Great Britain, has had frequent occasions to address himself to your High Mightinesses, in the name of his master, to engage them by all motives of national interest, of good neighbourhood, of friendship, and finally of treaties, to put a stop to the clandestine commerce which is carried on between their subjects and the rebels. If the measures which your High Mightinesses have thought proper to take had been as efficacious as your assurances have been amicable, the undersigned would not now have been under the disagreeable necessity of bringing to the cognizance of your High Mightinesses, facts of the most serious nature.

"The king hath hitherto borne, with unexampled patience, the irregular conduct of your subjects in their interested commerce at St. Eustatia, as also in America. His majesty has always flattered himself, that in giving time to your High Mightinesses to examine to the bottom this conduct, so irregular and so insufferable, they would have taken measures necessary to suppress the abuse, to restrain their subjects within bounds, and to make them respect the rights and friendship of Great Britain.

"The complaints which I have ordered to make to their High Mightinesses, are founded upon authentic documents annexed to this memorial, where their High Mightinesses will see with astonishment, and I doubt not at the same time with displeasure, that their new governor, Mr. Van Graaf, after having permitted an illicit commerce at St. Eustatia, hath passed his forgetfulness of his duty to the point of conniving at the Americans in their hostile equipments, and the permitting the seizure of an English vessel, by an American pirate, and the cannon shot of that island. And  
June 1777.

in aggravation to the affront given to the English nation, and to all the powers of Europe, to return from the fortress of his government the salute of a rebel flag. In return to the amicable representations made by the president of the neighbouring island of St. Christopher, on these facts of notoriety, M. Van Graaf has answered in a manner the most vague and unsatisfactory, refusing to enter at all into the subject, or into an explanation of the matter with a member of his majesty's council of St. Christopher's, dispatched by the president for that purpose to St. Eustatia.

"After exhibiting the documents annexed, nothing remains with me but to add, that the king who had read them, not with less surprize than indignation, hath ordered me to expressly demand of your High Mightinesses, a formal disavowal of the salute by Fort Orange, at St. Eustatia, to the rebel ship, the dismissal and immediate recall of governor Van Graaf, and to declare further, on the part of his majesty, that untill that satisfaction is given, they are not to expect that his majesty will suffer himself to be amused by mere assurances, or that he will delay one instant to take such measures as he shall think due to the interests and dignity of his crown.

(Signed) JOS. YORKE.  
Given at the Hague, Feb. 21, 1777.

*Copy of a Memorial delivered under the Orders of the States General, to the King of Great-Britain, by the Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from their High Mightinesses.*

S I R E,

"It is with the most profound respect, that the under-signed envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary of their High Mightinesses, in consequence of the orders which he hath received, hath the honour to represent to your majesty, that the memorial which your ambassador hath

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pre-



sented to their High Mightinesses on the 21st of last month, has touched them very sensibly; that they find themselves obliged to make complaint of the reproaches which are contained in it, as if their High Mightinesses were to be suspected of a will and intention of amusing your majesty by amicable assurances, which they have falsified by their acts; also of the menacing tone which reigns in that memorial, and appears to their High Mightinesses too highly strained, beyond that which is the accorded and accustomed manner, and that ought to take place between two sovereign and independent powers, and especially between two neighbouring powers, which have been of so many years continuance, united by the ties of good harmony and mutual friendship.

" Their High Mightinesses trust that on all occasions, and particularly in respect to the unfortunate troubles of your majesty's colonies in America, they have held a conduct towards your majesty, which has been expected from a good neighbour, and a friendly and affectionate power.

" Their High Mightinesses, Sire, hold your majesty's friendship in the highest estimation, and wish to do every thing in their power (as far as the honour and dignity of their state will permit them to go) to cultivate it still more and more; but they cannot at the same time so far restrain themselves, as to disguise the very poignant sensation, with which that memorial hath impressed them.

" It is alone from the motive of demonstrating to your majesty every possible regard, and to prove that their High Mightinesses will not neglect any thing, which may serve to investigate properly the truth of the facts, from whence the complaints made to them seem to have arisen, that they have resolved to institute an enquiry in a manner the most sum-

mary, and cut off all trainings of delay.

" To this end their High Mightinesses, passing by the ordinary and usual form in like cases, requiring a report in writing from their officers and others employed in their colonies, have already dispatched their orders to the commandant of St. Eustatia, to render himself within the republic without delay, and as soon as possible, to give the necessary information of all that has passed within the island of St. Eustatia, and that which hath come to his knowledge relative to the American colonies and their vessels, during the period of his command, and to lay his conduct, touching that matter, before the eyes of their High Mightinesses.

" The under-signed is charged by his orders to bring the information of this resolution to your majesty, as also that their High Mightinesses make no difficulty of disavowing, in the most express manner, every act or mark of honour which may have been given by their officers, or by any of their servants, to the vessels of your majesty's colonies of North-America, or that they may give hereafter, so far as those acts or marks of honour may be of such a nature, as that any can conclude from them that it is intended thereby, in the least degree, to recognize the independence of those colonies.

" The under signed is also further charged to inform your majesty, that their High Mightinesses have, in consequence, given their orders to their governors and councils in the West-Indies, and have enjoined them afresh in the strongest terms, to observe exactly the placards and orders against the exportation of military stores to the American colonies of your majesty, and to see them executed most rigorously.

(Signed)

WELDERH.

Dated London, March 26, 1777.

## AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

**B**Y his excellency Sir William Howe, knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, one of his majesty's commissioners for restoring peace to the colonies, general and

commander in chief of all his majesty's forces within the colonies, lying on the Atlantic ocean, from Nova Scotia to West-Florida, including &c. &c. &c.

P R



## PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS it has been represented to me, that many of his majesty's European and American subjects are compelled by force, or otherwise induced, to bear arms in opposition to the re-establishment of the constitutional authority of government in America, and are discouraged from returning to their allegiance by ill-founded doubts of the reception such tender of their duty may meet with. I therefore declare, and do hereby promise and engage, that all persons bearing arms as aforesaid, who shall surrender themselves to any officer commanding any part of his majesty's forces, on or before the first day of May next, shall be entitled to pardon for all offences heretofore committed against his crown and dignity, and their estates and effects be secured from seizure, forfeiture, or confiscation. That every non-commissioned officer and private man who shall come in with his arms, shall also receive the full value for them. That the American born subjects shall be permitted to enter into any of the provincial corps in his majesty's service, or to return home, as they think fit. And that the British and Irish born subjects shall either be taken into his majesty's service, or conveyed to the place of their nativity, at their own option.

"Given under my hand, at head quarters in New-York, the 15th day of March 1777.  
W. HOWE."

By his excellency's command,  
ROBERT MACKENZIE, Sec.

BY his excellency Sir William Howe, knight of the most honorable order of the Bath, one of his majesty's commissioners for restoring peace to the colonies, general and commander in chief of all his majesty's forces within the colonies lying on the Atlantic ocean, from Nova Scotia to West Florida, inclusive, &c. &c. &c.

## PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS for the more speedy

and effectual suppression of the unnatural rebellion subsisting in North America, it has been thought proper to levy a number of Provincial troops, thereby affording to his majesty's faithful and well-disposed subjects, inhabitants of the colonies, an opportunity to co-operate in relieving themselves from the miseries attendant on anarchy and tyranny, and in restoring the blessings of peace and order with just and lawful government. As a reward for the promptitude and zeal wherewith his majesty's faithful subjects have entered into the corps now raising, and as a further encouragement to others to follow their laudable example, I do hereby, in consequence of authority to me given by his majesty, promise and engage, that all persons who have, or do hereafter, enlist into any of the said Provincial corps, to serve for two years, or during the present war in North America, and shall continue faithfully to serve in any of the said corps, agreeable to such their engagements, shall, after being reduced or disbanded, obtain, according to their respective stations, grants of the following quantities of vacant lands in the colonies wherein their corps have been or shall be raised, or in such other colony as his majesty shall think fit.—Every non-commissioned officer 200 acres; every private soldier 50 acres.

"The same to be granted to such of the said non-commissioned officers and soldiers as shall personally apply for the same, by the governor of the respective colonies, without fee or reward, subject at the expiration of ten years, to the same quit-rents as other lands are subject to in the province within which they shall be granted, and subject to the same conditions of cultivation and improvement.

"Given under my hand, at head quarters in New-York, this 21st day of April 1777.

W. HOWE."

By his excellency's command,  
ROBERT MACKENZIE, Sec.

*Political Character of Lord Chatham.*

WE find ourselves much embarrassed to attempt, within the limits set to publications of this

kind, even a sketch of this eminent statesman and orator, one of the most celebrated, we will venture to affirm,



affirm, that has appeared on the public stage in this country, or perhaps in Europe, since the commencement of the present century; whether viewed in the light of an illustrious citizen, swaying, leading, controlling, or directing his fellow-subjects in their several combinations, in their constituent and legislative capacities, up to the great efficient governmental powers of the state; or as operating with no less facility, success, and irresistible dominion, over the whole and almost every individual member of the grand European republic. In this point of view the task would indeed be great; but this great man does not come under our observation, for the first time, till the year 1766; that remarkable period, when he exhibited in one day to three astonished kingdoms, in his own person, the statesman outwitted, the patriot disgraced, and the staunch Whig become a Tory, as well in principle as conduct. We leave to the able historian, and the well-informed memoir-writer, his lordship's detailed character as prime minister, or rather civil dictator over the British empire, and the great arbiter of the interests of Europe; a work, we dare venture to foretell, which will outlive the language in which it will be first written, and the liberties of that country over which he presided for nearly five years with so absolute a sway.

It is with an infinite reluctance we draw our materials from any thing which may bear the most distant appearance of private unauthenticated anecdote, or party misrepresentation: but as the changes which preceded his lordship's elevation to the peerage, become necessary to place that strange revolution in modern politics in a proper point of view; and as the facts here stated were of public notoriety, and remain uncontroverted to this day, or came to the writer's knowledge, through a channel by which he could not be deceived, he flatters himself, such being the sources he draws from, that he will stand fully excused to the public for this seeming deviation from his original plan.

Lord Bute had scarcely retired from the helm, when he repented of the successor (Mr. George Grenville) he had himself recommended. A negotiation was therefore opened in the

autumn 1763 with Mr. Pitt, and some of his friends. He had two or three conferences on the subject with a great personage; but the affair came to nothing. The ensuing summer again a larger communication was opened. Lord (now Duke of) Northumberland was talked of for first lord of the treasury. Lords Temple and Lyttelton were invited, and several consultations were held at Sion-house. This attempt terminated like the last, and the chancellor of the exchequer kept his ground another session. Those brigues and cabals, it may be well supposed, greatly disgusted him. Several direct disagreements arose between him and some of his patron's nearest friends. He imagined he began to take root. Lord Bute's brother was dismissed, in consequence of that imagination; but he soon found to his cost, that he had at least done a very imprudent act, for suddenly another negotiation was set on foot. Mr. Pitt had been tried directly, and Lord Temple obliquely: now Lord Temple was tried directly in his own person. The late Duke of Cumberland was assailed, and even submitted to be the bearer of the preliminaries on which the parties were to treat. Lord Lyttelton was proposed by his noble relation to preside at the treasury or council-table; and several other arrangements were partly fixed. This met with the fate of the two former negotiations. Lord Temple refused to take part in any administration without Mr. Pitt's consent; the latter did not approve of Lord Bute's interference; and whatever esteem and veneration they might entertain for his royal highness as a soldier, they freely declared their unwillingness to enter into any administration in which he might be supposed to have any particular weight and influence among the majority of the cabinet, as they were very doubtful of his political talents. In this confused state of things, the party called the Old Whigs accepted of the offer. Mr. Grenville and the Bedford party were dismissed. Lord Rockingham was called to the treasury. This administration had many powerful impediments to struggle with, and was scarcely formed, when it received a mortal blow by the death of the Duke of



Cumberland. It lived its year out, however; and now the last fatal attack was to be made on the once great commoner and able statesman. In the summer 1766, this attempt succeeded. Mr. Pitt applied now to Lord Temple, as the former did to him the preceding year. Lord Temple proposed Lord Lyttelton for two or three cabinet appointments. The presidency of the council was spoken of. No, replied the great commoner, that is engaged to Lord Northington—then the secretary of state. No, Conway stays in, and Lord Shelburne is to be the other. One or two other places were mentioned: no, says the great commoner, the noble lord shall have a pension. The proposition was treated with disdain. The interview ended abruptly on that, as well as some other accounts, entirely unnecessary here to repeat. His honour was created earl of Chatham, and appointed privy seal. Several of his lordship's most steady friends were turned out, and several of his most declared enemies either placed or pensioned by himself; among whom were many of the intimate, and some of the confidential friends of the earl of Bute.

His lordship's first act of power, relative to issuing the proclamation, prohibiting the exportation of corn, in direct contradiction to an express act of parliament, with the justification of that measure in parliament, has been so often canvassed, that nothing remains to be said on the matter now, which would serve to excuse or condemn him: the subject has been exhausted, and the merits have been long since reduced to a single alternative; whether his lordship meant it as an act of the most exalted benevolence, in the execution of which, as one of the writers of the day said, he hazarded his precious neck, or whether he did it by way of mere experiment, to know what analogy there was between the power of the modern council-table, and the star-chamber and high commission courts, as existing in the reigns of the Tudors and the first Stuarts, when exercised by a great and patriotic minister, for the good of his country; nay for its salvation, or, as more technically expressed by his friend the chancellor (Lord Camden) *salus populi est suprema lex*. Those are

all matters of doubt and uncertainty; but we cannot pretend to guess from motives of false politeness, where we have the most undoubted documents to direct us. His lordship voted the preceding session for the repeal of the Stamp Act. He chose a chancellor of the exchequer (Charles Townshend) who thought proper to contradict every syllable he uttered, and every doctrine he laid down. The American port duties were the first fruits of his administration. If, according to his own logic upon a former occasion, he wished not to be made responsible for measures he was not permitted to guide, why did not he resign as soon as the chancellor of the exchequer moved in the committee of supply for laying duties on paper, painters colours, tea, and glass, imported into America? Or, at least, why did not he dismiss a man who he might easily have perceived only wanted to disgrace him, and who he always knew envied, feared, and detested him? His lordship's apologists say, that it was a severe illness which prevented his presence in town, and his attendance in parliament and the cabinet. He himself has said, that the R—I promise of support, countenance, and confidence, was broken, and that his treasurer (Duke of Grafton) betrayed him. All this may be strictly true; promises might have been broken, friends might have been treacherous; but neither false friends nor any thing could hinder him from maintaining his principles, and vindicating his injured honour. But enough of the lord privy seal; he went out like a candle's end, and we heard no more of him till the year 1770, when he once more commenced a flaming patriot, and, as far as his health would permit, he has continued so ever since.

If we found ourselves embarrassed in sketching out a few of the leading features of this political phenomenon, in the character of a statesman, we find ourselves no less puzzled to speak of him as an orator. Contrary to the general opinion of the majority of all parties, his lordship is made to give way to Lords Mansfield and Camden; but we repeat once more, that we are guided by nothing but our own judgment, which, however slender, we chuse



chuse to follow, because we would rather be taxed with ignorance, than be conscious of courting popular approbation at the expence of truth, at least of impartiality.

Lord Chatham's oratory differs from any thing we ever heard uttered, or any rule or example extant in writing. It has consequently one merit, it is all his own; was fabricated by him, and will certainly die with him. The marvellous, the bold, the extravagant, the improbable, are severally his fort.

His oratory in parliament resembles the romances of the last century, or rather the fictions, absurdities, and monstrous tales, which were the offspring of the ignorance, false gallantry, and wild enterprizing spirit of the middle ages. His talents were brought forth to public view at a most favourable time, when an universal spirit of dissatisfaction ran thro' almost every degree of people against Walpole. He opened a thousand various batteries of abuse against his administration. He said every thing that came uppermost. He caught the affection and confidence of the people. He spread a degree of enthusiasm out of doors, which had been scarcely ever known before; and, at length, felt the flame in his own breast; and thus, from a variety of circumstances, established a dominion over his auditors, that Charles Townshend, Pratt, or Murray, who were infinitely his superiors, either as regular orators or sound speakers, were never able to obtain. His lordship's talents for pub-

lic speaking are so universally known, and have been so often ably commented on, that little remains to be said, but just to give one instance of his manner and matter, which will explain how far his mere powers of debate excel his powers of true oratory or sound reasoning. On his motion for withdrawing the troops from Boston, a thrill of astonishment, accompanied by the stillest silence, pervaded every part of the House, on his saying, "three millions of whigs with arms in their hands, nearly allied to the Whigs of England and Ireland, will never submit, &c." This was the species of oratory by which he was wont to strike his adversaries dumb, make ministers tremble, and Englishmen enthusiasts. There was, however, one thing which his harangues produced: he persuaded this nation that they were irresistible and invincible; he lived to prove the truth of what he foretold; and he is one of the few orators who from design, or a mere enthusiastic spirit, ever dealt in prophecy, and at the same time justified his predictions. But for mere uniformity, his lordship's parliamentary portrait might here be very properly closed. His language is neither flowing nor elegant; he frequently repeats the last words of the preceding sentence in order to assist his memory; he scarcely ever attempts to prove any thing; consequently his facts are mostly fabricated by himself, and his conclusions so many dictums raised on premises, borrowed, invented, or assumed.

#### To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

PERMIT an old correspondent, now in the 36th year of his age, whom you have often obliged, with a view to the public good, to address the following lines to a certain great man, who thus probably will read them in your valuable collection.

My L—d,

Though I never saw you, yet having heard and read much of your eminent accomplishments and performances, I do myself the pleasure to congratulate you on your late recovery from a threatening disorder; heartily wishing you well, and hoping

that the apprehension of your own death hath led you to a serious enquiry whether you have not been accessory to the deaths of others, and have not had a hand in sacrificing to a phantom, the lives of a great number of your fellow-men, Americans, Britons, Hessians, &c.

I pretend not to any political skill; nor do I imagine that I can offer any thing new on a subject that has employed the pens of so many able writers; yet it is possible I may fix up your mind by way of remembrance, and suggest some matter for useful reflection.



action, on which your thoughts have been hitherto very little employed.

Where a difference is carried to such a dreadful extremity as that is between us and the colonies, there are generally faults on both sides. The question is, on which are the most? And where and how the horrid affair principally originated? It is asked in sacred writ, *whence come wars and fightings?* The answer is, *come they not from your lusts?* The next question to be asked is, to whose lusts, to whose covetousness, envy, malice, pride, ambition, lust of power and dominion, &c. is the present unnatural war chiefly to be imputed? Your L——p well knows what the colonies answer, and what they assert in their own vindication. The sum of what your L——p and your co-adjutors alledge is, the necessity of supporting the dignity of the crown and supremacy of the kingdom, and that we are bound in honour to make them submit and behave in all things as dutiful subjects; in order to which, coercive measures have been resolved upon and pursued. Of the probability of success I shall say nothing, nor the policy of thus making our best friends our inveterate enemies. The justice and reasonableness of the attempt, (together with its most important and eternal consequences) is the main thing to be enquired into, by your L——p, as a Christian and a professed believer of a future state of rewards and punishments.

Permit me, my L——d, to ask, can the beginning and carrying on this bloody work be justified and defended without a plain express commission from Heaven, like that issued out for the destruction of the Canaanites? Can any thing like such a commission be produced? Do the sacred Scriptures and reason tell your L——p that the refusal of the submission which we, the parent state, demand of the colonies, ought to be punished with death? If you should hear the father of a numerous family, order the greatest part of it to destroy the rest for their undutiful behaviour towards him, what opinion of him would you entertain? which is the greatest honour and disgrace to the nation, the exercising forbearance, or executing vengeance on the colonies? Is the

great and most merciful Governor of the world, more provoked by our passing over a transgression (which he tells us it is the glory of a man to do) than by letting loose our wrath against those who have offended us by their resolution “not to acknowledge our right to all they possess?” Is it not at least a matter of doubt, with your L——p, whether you are doing what is fit and right, in voting for fire-brands and death among your brethren for their not doing what they think in their consciences they ought not to do? They apprehend themselves under an obligation to do all in their power to maintain and secure their natural rights and privileges, and transmit them inviolate to posterity. Are you sure they are mistaken? Or that if they are, they deserve the severest punishment we are capable of inflicting? Are you, my L——d, absolutely certain that your conduct in this affair, is agreeable to the will of the common Father of mankind, the Father of mercies, and that he approves of the shocking desolations which some are the instruments of spreading? You know the murder of one individual is a crying sin. And you know too, while some represent this civil war as necessary, that others, wise and good judges, are of a different opinion. Some of the first character for abilities and integrity; men as capable, you must own, as perhaps any in the world, of determining what measures ought to be pursued, join in condemning and expressing their abhorrence of those proceedings.

This consideration, my L——d, should lead you to question whether you are not in an error; and, under a sense of your fallibility, to hesitate and be somewhat afraid that you are doing an unlawful work. And, as in all doubtful cases you know, it is a dictate of prudence to take the safest side, and run the least hazard; why will you not conclude it is most advisable to refrain from those you call rebels, and let them alone (according to Gamaliel's advice) lest haply you be found fighting against God, who is the just and powerful patron of the oppressed; nor did ever any harden themselves against him and prosper? You will please to remember that the ideas of dignity and supremacy in the Divine



Divine mind, may be very different from those you have formed; and that they are strangers to him who do not excel in the amiable disposition of benevolence and in acts of beneficence. Nor let it be forgotten, that the day is coming when the righteous impartial Judge of the world will render to all according to their works, without respect of persons; when the distinction between high and low shall cease, nor any remain besides that of the righteous and unrighteous; when they who have been piously compassionate and kind and helpful to their brethren in

the present life, shall inherit life and happiness everlasting. But such as have discovered a quite contrary disposition shall go away into everlasting punishment; and they shall have judgment without mercy who have shown no mercy. Then the having been members of an omnipotent Power will not screen them, nor will a majority then stand them in any stead. Hoping that your Lordship will take in good part this well-meant address, I am,

Your humble servant,  
PHILANTHROPOS.

### New Character and Anecdotes of Henry IV. of France.

(Continued from p. 191.)

IN 1596, the Spaniards threatened the town of Calais. Henry dispatched Sancy, one of his officers, to England, to engage Queen Elisabeth to send him some succours, which she could have done with the utmost facility, as the Earl of Essex was at that time near Dover, with a numerous fleet. The queen informed Sancy, that she would make known her intentions, through Lord Sidney, who was then ambassador at the French court. Lord Sidney then told the king in plain terms, that the queen his mistress had formed some designs of more importance for the good of her state, than sending her troops to the assistance of Calais, but that she would nevertheless use her utmost efforts to hinder the Spaniards from taking it, if he would consent to mortgage it to the crown of England, until the payment of some sums which had been lent to his majesty for the purpose of maintaining the war against his enemies. The king was very much displeased at this proposition, and said, (turning his back upon the ambassador) "*que s'il avoit à être mordu, il aimoit autant l'être par un lion, que par une lionne.*" If he was to be bit, he would much rather it should be by a lion than by a lioness; and further added, that he would rather be plundered by his enemies, than by his friends.

When Henry was informed that the Spaniards were approaching near to the town of Calais, he gave orders to the Count de St. Paul, the Marquis de

Belin, and to Monluc, to embark immediately at St. Vallery, and endeavour as much as were in their power to assist the besieged; but they had no sooner set sail, than they found the wind blew contrary, and so very violent, that they were obliged to put into the harbour again. But the king was resolved, let the consequence be what it would, to go in person to succour Calais, and in spite of tempestuous weather, he embarked at the same port, in a little vessel, but was not able to approach nearer than Bologne, owing to the prodigious violence of the storm. There he learnt that Fort Nieule was in the hands of the enemy, and that nothing could hinder their entering Calais by land.

Nothing could be more terrible than the confusion and wretchedness which reigned within the walls of Calais as soon as the Spaniards entered it; there was scarcely water enough even for the inhabitants, before the arrival of the enemy, for there were but two wells in the town, and they were very near dry, and none for the cattle but what was brought from a great distance. Bedonastre, in whom all the authority was lodged, would not suffer the inhabitants to draw any water, and by his order, one poor woman was killed for only gathering of herbs in a garden. The misery of the inhabitants after this desolation is not to be expressed; those who had some effects left, and could have subsisted tolerably well in the country, were stopped by the enemy who plundered them with the most



strange barbarity, beside committing the most horrid cruelties even to the women and children. Merchants who had lived in affluence, were reduced to beg bread, and above 900 of the burghers died in defending their city. There is now a record in the town, that a very large house was given for a ham, and a few bottles of wine; and to perpetuate the memory of that transaction, there was till within these few years the sign of a HAM. As soon as Henry was informed of the loss of Calais, instead of betraying the least chagrin, he cried out with an air, as if nothing had happened to afflict him; "Come on my friends, Calais is taken; there is now no remedy left; yet, we must not suffer ourselves to be cast down, nor let our courage forsake us; brave and valiant men should endeavour to raise themselves above misfortunes. It is common in war, to gain at one time, and lose at another; the enemy have had their day, and with the assistance of God (who has never forsaken me when I have prayed to him with sincerity of heart) we shall have ours. Let us no longer lament, nor bewail what cannot be helped; nor blame, or cast reproach on any one; on the contrary, let us do honour to the memory of the dead; and refuse the praise that is due to the living, who have generously expended their persons, and have exerted themselves as far as they were able in the defence of the town. Let us on every occasion to revenge ourselves on our enemies, and I through the favour of heaven, Calais will only remain as many years in the hands of the Spaniards, as our predecessors left it years in the hands of the English."

The bad condition of the finances, urged Henry the same year, to assemble the chief people of and in the town of Rouen, to consider of some method of raising supplies. The king met in the great hall of Saint Ouen, accompanied by the legate, and many cardinals and bishops, beside most of the prime nobility. The king opened the assembly with a speech, worthy of a prince, in whom every virtue shone, and can add lustre to a crown. "If I had laid any stress, or valued myself on being an excellent orator, I should have come prepared with studied lan-

guage, and have endeavoured to win upon you by flattery and eloquence. But far from that, I shall speak only from the overflowings of a heart, which has ever been devoted to the public good. My ambition tends to something higher than to be thought an orator; I aspire to the glorious titles of DELIVERER and RESTORER of France, through divine grace; by the wise counsels of my faithful burghers; by the sword of my brave and generous nobility; and by my own labours and fatigue both of body and mind. I have prevented its loss; let us now save it from its threatened ruin: participate with me, my subjects, this second glory, as you have cheerfully done in the first. I have not called you here, as my predecessors have done, to oblige you to approve blindly my will; I assembled you here with intent to receive your good advice, and to follow it; in short, I mean to place my confidence in you, and to put myself under your guardianship. There are but few kings, crowned with grey hairs and victorious as myself, that would have wished, or even suffered themselves to be guided; but the sincere love I bear my subjects, and the great desire I have of preserving my kingdom, makes me look upon the step I have taken, as highly honourable." After the assembly was broken up, the king asked the Duchess of Beaufort, who was concealed behind the tapestry, what she thought of his speech? to which she replied, "I never heard your majesty speak better, but I was much surprised to hear you talk of putting yourself under guardianship!" "*Ventre Saint gris, (said the king) il est vrai; mais je l'entends, avec mon épée au côté.*"

Soon after this the Spaniards made themselves masters of the town of Amiens, which was only defended by the inhabitants, but they would not have been able to have taken possession of it so easily, but for the address of one Hernandis Teillo Porto Carrero, an old Spanish officer, who caused thirty of his soldiers to disguise themselves as country peasants, some loaded with provisions for the market, others driving of carts with different commodities; when they came near to those who kept guard at the gate, they overturned



turned one of the carts, which was loaded with sacks of walnuts; this presently brought a croud about the gate, and in the confusion, the Spaniards entered, and put all to the sword who attempted to make the least resistance. The king was thunderstruck when he was informed by Maréchal de Biron of this event; "*c'est un coup du ciel, said he, ces pauvres gens pour avoir refusé une petite garnison, que je leur voulois donner, se sont perdus.*" Then turning towards the Duchess of Beaufort, who was in tears, he said to her, "*ma maitresse, il faut quitter nos armes, & monter à cheval pour faire une autre guerre.*" Henry immediately set out with a body of troops, and retook the town, in spite of the strong resistance which was made by the Cardinal Archiduc d'Albert, who was at the head of a powerful army. This general did not offer to give Henry battle, but retired; which made them say, that the Arch-Duke came a soldier, but returned a priest. This became a pleasant adventure to Henry, who said jokingly, "*je me retire mal satisfait de la courtoisie des Espagnols, qui n'ont pas voulu s'avancer d'un seul pas pour me recevoir,*

*& ont refusé de mauvaise grace l'honneur que je leur faisois.*" In May 1598, a treaty of peace was concluded between France and Spain; but before it was signed, they represented to Henry, that as his enemy Philip II. was dying, he might easily humble a power which was supported only by the subtle politics of that monarch. But Henry replied with his usual firmness, in which he displayed both honour and humanity, that there was nothing he more earnestly wished for than peace, and to procure repose and tranquillity to his kingdom. "I am sensible, said he, from the situation of affairs, that I could gain considerable advantage by continuing the war, but I look upon it as barbarous, and against the law of nature and of Christianity, to make war for the love of war. A Christian prince ought never to refuse to accept of peace, unless it be offered upon very disadvantageous or dishonourable terms."

Happy would it be for mankind, if all other princes were capable of possessing such noble, humane, and generous sentiments.

[To be continued.]

#### For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

More Particulars of O-Mai; or, as he was commonly called in England, OMIAH.

IN our Magazine for August 1774, we were favoured by a learned correspondent (who was often in Omiah's company) with a variety of entertaining particulars concerning this native of Otaheite, as to his stature, complexion, behaviour in company, disposition of mind, sensibility, and manners; and we then presented our readers with an accurate engraved likeness of this extraordinary person, the only native of the South Sea islands who ever visited England.

Mr Forster who accompanied Captain Cook to those new discovered islands, when he brought from thence O-Mai, in his late publication of that voyage, hath given many particulars, which we doubt not will be acceptable to the public. He says, that "when O Mai came on board, he seemed to be one of the common people at that time, as he did not aspire to the captain's company,

but preferred that of the armourers and the common seamen. But when he reached the Cape of Good Hope, where the captain dressed him in his own clothes, and introduced him to the best companies, he declared he was not a *torutoru*, which is the denomination of the lowest class, and assumed the character of a *boa*, or attendant upon the king. The world hath been amused at times with different fabulous accounts concerning this man, among which we need only mention the ridiculous story of his being a "priest of the sun;" a character which has never existed in the islands from whence he came. His stature was tall, but very slim, his hands remarkably small. His features did not convey an idea of that beauty which characterizes the men at O-Taheitee; on the contrary we do him no injustice to assert that among all the inhabitants of Tahiti



and the Society Isles, we have seen few individuals so ill-favoured as himself. His colour was likewise the darkest hue of the common class of people, and corresponded by no means with the rank he afterwards assumed. It was certainly unfortunate that such a man should be selected as a specimen of a people who have been justly extolled by all navigators, as remarkably well featured and coloured, considering the climate in which they live. The qualities of his heart and head resembled those of his countrymen in general; he was not an extraordinary genius like Tupaia, but he was warm in his affections, grateful, and humane; he was polite, intelligent, lively, and volatile."

To this account of Omiah, we shall add what Mr. Forster says of him, respecting his stay in England, his progress in knowledge, and his equipment at his return.

"O-Mai has been considered either remarkably stupid, or very intelligent, according to the different allowances which were made by those who judged of his abilities. His language, which is destitute of every harsh consonant, and where every word ends in a vowel, had so little exercised his organs of speech, that they were wholly unfit to pronounce the more complicated English sounds: and this physical, or rather habitual defect, has too often been misconstrued. Upon his arrival in England, he was immediately introduced into genteel company, led to the most splendid entertainments of this great and luxurious metropolis, and presented at court amidst a brilliant circle of the nobility. He naturally imitated that easy and elegant politeness which is so prevalent in all those places, and which is one of the ornaments of civilized society; he adopted the manners, the occupations, and amusements of his companions, and gave many proofs of a quick perception and lively fancy. Among the instances of his intelligence, I need only mention his knowledge of the game of chess, in which he had made an amazing proficiency. The multiplicity of objects which crowded upon him, pre-

vented his paying due attention to those particulars which would have been beneficial to himself and to his countrymen at his return. He was not able to form a general comprehensive view of our whole civilized system, and to abstract from thence what appeared most strikingly useful and applicable to the improvement of his country. His senses were charmed by beauty, symmetry, harmony, and magnificence; they called aloud for gratification, and he was accustomed to obey their voice. The continued round of enjoyments left him no time to think of his future life; and being destitute of the genius of Tupaia, whose superior abilities would have enabled him to form a plan for his own conduct, his understanding remained unimproved. It can hardly be supposed that he never formed a wish to obtain some knowledge of our agriculture, arts, and manufactures; but no friendly Mentor ever attempted to cherish and to gratify this wish, much less to improve his moral character, to teach him our exalted ideas of virtue, and the sublime principles of revealed religion. After having spent near two years in England, and happily undergone inoculation for the small pox\*, he embarked with captain Cook in the Resolution, which sailed from Plymouth in July 1776. The various scenes of debauchery, which are almost unavoidable in the civilized world, had not corrupted the natural good qualities of his heart. At parting from his friends his tears flowed plentifully, and his silence and outward behaviour proved him deeply affected. He carried with him an infinite variety of dresses, ornaments, and other trifles, which are daily invented in order to supply our artificial wants. His judgement was in its infant state, and therefore, like a child, he coveted almost every thing he saw, and particularly that which had amused him by some unexpected effect. To gratify his childish inclinations, as it should seem, rather than from any other motive, he was indulged with a portable organ, an electrical machine, a coat of mail, and a suit of armour. Perhaps my readers expect to be told

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\* This disease proved fatal to Aotouren, the native of O-Tahitee, whom Bougainville brought to France, and who received nearly the same education as O-Mai.



of his taking on-board some articles of real use to his country; I expected it likewise, but was disappointed. However, though his country will not receive a citizen from us much improved, or fraught with valuable acquisitions, which might have made him the benefactor, and perhaps the law-giver of his people, still I am happy to reflect, that the ships which are once more set out upon discovery,

are destined to carry the harmless natives of Taheitee a present of new domestic animals. The introduction of black cattle and sheep on that fertile island, will doubtless increase the happiness of its inhabitants; and this gift may hereafter be conducive, by many intermediate causes, to the improvement of their intellectual faculties."

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*The Influence of Taste upon Manners.*

**SOME** people are subject to a certain delicacy of passion, which makes them extremely sensible to all the accidents of life, and gives them a lively joy upon every prosperous event, as well as a piercing grief, when they meet with misfortunes and adversity. Favours and good offices easily engage their friendship; while the smallest injury provokes their resentment. Any honour or mark of distinction elevates them above measure; but they are as sensibly touched with contempt. People of this character have, no doubt, much more lively enjoyments, as well as more pungent sorrows, than men of cool and sedate tempers. But, I believe, when every thing is balanced, there is no one, who would not rather chuse to be of the latter character, were he entirely master of his own disposition. Good or ill fortune is very little at our own disposal; and when a person, that has this sensibility of temper, meets with any misfortune, his sorrow or resentment takes intire possession of him, and deprives him of all relish in the common occurrences of life; of which the right enjoyment forms the greatest part of our happiness. Great pleasures are much less frequent than great pains; so that a sensible temper must meet with fewer trials in the former way than in the latter. Not to mention, that men of such lively passions are apt to be transported beyond all bounds of prudence and discretion, and to take false steps in the conduct of life, which are often irretrievable.

There is a delicacy of taste observable in some men, which very much resembles this delicacy of passion, and produces the same sensibility to beauty and deformity of every kind, as

that does to prosperity and adversity, obligations and injuries. When you present a poem or picture to a man possessed of this talent, the delicacy of his feeling makes him be touched very sensibly with every part of it; nor are the masterly strokes perceived with more exquisite relish and satisfaction, than the negligences or absurdities with disgust and uneasiness. A polite and judicious conversation affords him the highest entertainment; rudeness or impertinence is as great a punishment to him. In short, delicacy of taste has the same effect as delicacy of passion: it enlarges the sphere both of our happiness and misery, and makes us sensible to pains as well as pleasures, which escape the rest of mankind.

A delicacy of taste, however, is as much to be desired and cultivated, as a delicacy of passion is to be lamented; and to be remedied, if possible. The good or ill accidents of life are very little at our disposal; but we are pretty much masters as to what books we shall read, what diversions we shall partake of, and what company we shall keep. Philosophers have endeavoured to render happiness entirely independent of every thing external. That is impossible to be attained: but every wise man will endeavour to place his happiness on such objects as depend most upon himself: and that is not to be attained so much by any other means as by this delicacy of sentiment. When a man is possessed of that talent, he is more happy by what pleases his taste, than by what gratifies his appetites, and receives more enjoyment from a poem or a piece of reasoning than the most expensive luxury can afford.



How far delicacy of taste, and that of passion, are connected together in the original frame of the mind, it is hard to determine. To me there appears a very considerable connexion between them. For we may observe that women, who have more delicate passions than men, have also a more delicate taste of the ornaments of life, of dress, equipage, and the ordinary decencies of behaviour. Any excellency in these, hits their taste much sooner than ours; and when you please their taste, you soon engage their affections.

But whatever connexion there may be originally betwixt these dispositions, I am persuaded that nothing is so proper to cure us of this delicacy of passion, as the cultivating of that higher and more refined taste, which enables us to judge of the characters of men, of compositions of genius, and of the production of the nobler arts. Our judgment will strengthen by this exercise: we shall form juster notions of life; many things, which please or afflict others, will appear to us too frivolous to engage our attention; and we shall lose by degrees that sensibility and delicacy of passion, which is so inconvenient.

A cultivated taste for the polite arts improves our sensibility for all the tender and agreeable passions; at the

same time that it renders the mind incapable of the rougher and more boisterous emotions: and for this there may be assigned two very natural reasons. In the first place nothing is so improving to the temper, as the study of the beauties, either of poetry, eloquence, music, or painting. They give a certain elegance of sentiment, to which the rest of mankind are entire strangers. The emotions they excite are soft and tender. They draw the mind off from the hurry of business and interest; cherish reflection; dispose to tranquillity; and produce an agreeable melancholy, which, of all dispositions of the mind, is the best suited to love and friendship.

In the next place, a delicacy of taste is favourable to love and friendship, by confining our choice to few people, making us indifferent to the company and conversation of the greater part of the world. A man of taste has no enjoyment but in the company of a set of select friends; and his affections being thus confined within a narrow circle, no wonder he carries them further than if they were more general and undistinguished. The gaiety and frolic of a bottle companion improve with him into a solid friendship; and the ardours of a youthful appetite become an elegant passion.

*A Lover of the Polite Arts.*

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To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAPPENING lately to dip into Lord Monboddo's Essay on the Origin and Progress of Language, a work, in my opinion, which, though not free from errors, is full of learning and ingenuity, I there met with a passage which serves to solve a very difficult question in literature, and one about which the world have been long divided; namely, what is the reason why the ancients are so much superior to the moderns in eloquence? As to the fact itself, it seems to be universally taken for granted. No orator has appeared in modern times, that, with any show of justice, can be put in competition with Cicero, Demosthenes, or even with many other

ancient speakers of much inferior fame.

Some ascribe the decline of this noble art to the multiplicity and intricacy of modern laws, which obliges our advocates to adhere strictly to matter of fact, and to draw all their arguments from statutes, records, decrees, and precedents; whereas, the laws of the ancients, being less numerous and less complicated, allowed and even compelled their orators to address themselves to the equity, and even to the passions of the judges, and consequently to employ the sublime and pathetic, which is the very life and soul of eloquence.

Some imagine, that the superiority of



of the ancients in this respect was owing to the republican form of their governments, which gave their speakers frequent opportunities of addressing large bodies of the people, if not the whole body of the people together; and as practice is the readiest way of attaining perfection in this and in every other art, therefore the ancients were more likely to excel in oratory than the moderns. Others have presumed to account for this difference by the superior good sense of the moderns, who reject, they say, with disdain, all rhetorical tricks and flourishes, and will admit of nothing but solid argument in any debate or deliberation; though how they will prove the moderns to have more good sense than the ancients, I am at a loss to determine.

In my opinion, the real cause of this superiority of the ancients above the moderns, arises from the *invention of printing*, which, though it has contributed, as Lord Monboddo justly observes, to the advancement and diffusion of knowledge in general, yet has rendered every individual man's share of it less than formerly. Men now depend upon books for their

knowledge, and a man may be said to be very learned who is perfectly acquainted with books, though he carries about with him but a very small share of that learning; whereas, before the invention of printing, and the consequent multiplication of books, every man was obliged to possess in his own proper person, and perpetually to carry about with him, and, as we say, to have at his fingers' end, all the learning of which he was master; so that every scholar might then say of himself, at least with regard to knowledge, what the poet said when he swam ashore naked from a shipwreck, *omnia mea mecum porto*. And I think it is an undoubted fact, that a man who has his knowledge in greatest readiness, and most at his fingers' end, will always, *ceteris paribus*, make a better figure as a speaker, than he that is perpetually obliged to have recourse to books, in order to refresh his memory.

If any of your correspondents can give a more rational solution of this very difficult point, he will confer an obligation, I dare say, upon many of your readers, and particularly upon yours, &c.

INQUISITIVE.

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To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

An Answer to Canonico Recupero's Calculation of the Age of the World.

SIR,

IT is a melancholy proof of the temper of the present times, that too many men of learning shew themselves ingenious in their labours, to lessen and deprelate the authority of those sacred truths, which are to lead us into the paths of eternal peace. I am naturally led into this train of thought, by the perusal of a very ingenious treatise, intituled, "An Apology for Christianity," wrote by one I am a perfect stranger to, yet to whom I profess myself much obliged, for the lights I have received from his learned labours.

In the above tract, p. 354, the Doctor says, "The whole Mosaic system has been struck at by a new set of philosophers, who have endeavoured to overturn the whole system

of Revelation: and it is the more necessary to give an answer to their objection, as it is become a common subject of philosophical conversation, especially amongst those who have visited the continent. The objection tends to invalidate, as is supposed, the authority of Moses, by shewing, that the earth is much older than it can be proved to be from his account of the creation, and the Scripture Chronology. We contend, that six thousand years have not yet elapsed since the creation: and these philosophers contend, that they have indubitable proof of the earth's being at least fourteen thousand years old; and they complain, that Moses hangs a dead weight upon them, and blunts all their zeal for inquiry."

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The Canonico Recupero, who it seems is engaged in writing the history of Mount *Ætna*, has discovered a stratum of lava, which flowed from that mountain, according to his opinion, in the time of the second Punic war, or about two thousand years ago. This stratum is not yet covered with soil, sufficient for the production of either corn or vines; it requires then, says the Canon, two thousand years at least to convert a stratum of lava into a fertile field. In sinking a pit near *Taci*, in the neighbourhood of *Ætna*, they have discovered evident marks of seven distinct lavas, one under another, the surfaces of which are parallel, and most of them covered with a thick bed of earth; now the eruption which formed the lowest of these lavas (if we be allowed to reason, says the Canon, from analogy) flowed from the mountain at least fourteen thousand years ago.

Dr. Watson has undoubtedly given a full answer to the Canon's analogical inquiry; and I think myself happy by retirement, and an intense application to the subject for many years past, to be able to produce, for the conviction of every caviller at the solemn truths of Revelation, a numerical proof of the genuineness of the Mosaic account; a proof the most unexceptionable, as the power of numbers can neither be altered, nor be controverted, therefore they are universally allowed to carry demonstration along with them. But, in the present case, they carry the most evident marks of truth. This proof is the more extraordinary, since, in above sixty thousand numbers, of which these tables consist, should but a single unit be added, or diminished, or even misplaced, the whole series would become totally disjointed and useless. To make it still more indisputable, I will for the present contract the extent of my inquiry within the first 1656 years of the world, that is, from the time of the creation to the deluge.

Moses has been so very minute and explicit in his account of the creation, that I am inclined to think the Canon will not, upon maturer deliberation, bring his own judgment so much, as to except against his evidence, especially as he has distinguished it by an

indelible characteristic, open to the conviction of every one, the age of the antediluvian patriarchs; therefore that space of time seems, by universal consent, to comprehend the term of 1656 years. That these years were solar astronomical ones of 360 days in each, is incontestable, not only from the Mosaic account of the deluge, but likewise from a bare inspection of these tables. What gives a great weight to them is, that one of the three cycles of which they are composed, is, that very number which the primitive Christians held in so great esteem, that they ordered it to be wrote in letters of gold; and to this day it retains the name of the golden number. It seems then to have been the gracious intention of infinite wisdom, to have reserved this important discovery till these latter days, when it has been foretold, "that because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold;" and we have experimentally found men have arisen, who will neither believe Moses nor the Prophets. But the aids of Providence are ever superior to the wants of human understanding. Let us but make the æra of the Julian period coeval with the creation of the world (for want of which, one of the noblest inventions that ever entered the mind of man, has been hitherto misunderstood, and rendered in some measure useless) instead of giving it a rise 764 or 710 years, prior to the creation, as Scaliger and Archbishop Usher have done; and it not only renders the Mosaic account indisputable, but likewise produces an universal and infallible character of time, which promises one day to solve all the deep mysteries both of sacred and profane chronology.

It is not my present design to enter minutely into the theory of the Julian period; I shall only observe, that in general, it consists of 15 paschal terms, of 532 years in each, subdivided into three cycles of 28, 19 and 15 years: 28 is called the solar cycle, because after so many years (in order to keep pace with the remaining two cycles) it must begin at unity again; 19 is called the lunar cycle, because for the same reason, at the expiration of every 19 years, it must commence at unity, in order that all the three cycles



cles may perfectly coincide and close together on the 7980th Julian year, and at no other point of time; and 15 should be termed the graduary or horary cycle (though hitherto it has been falsely styled the Roman Indiction) for this plain and obvious reason, because it is derived from the true graduary or horary year, consisting of 360 days, each day of 24 hours, and each hour of 15 degrees, a measure of time this, not deduced from the apparent, but the real motion of the sun in the heavens. From the several combinations of these cycles, are formed (what should be called the annual character, to distinguish it properly from the cycle itself) which is the well known characteristic of every year, and being annually different, prevents one year from being mistaken for another. From this simple solution of the Julian period, we have all that we want to confirm the Mosaic account; for if these cyclical revolutions perfectly accord, and their rise is to be deduced from no other point of time, than the creation of the world, then the Canon's whole hypothesis, and that of every one who endeavours to undermine the Mosaic account, must fall to the ground. But it is truly wonderful how these cycles answer to their first principle: for instance, the solar revolutions from the creation of the world, to A. M. 1656, were 59; the annual character was 4; the lunar revolutions were 87, the annual character 3; the graduary or horary revolutions were 110, and the annual character 6.

Multiply then 59 by 28, add to the product 4, for the annual character, or the odd years above the cyclical revolutions, and the total is 1656, the

precise number of years from the creation to the deluge; so again multiply 87 by 19, add to the product the annual character 3, it produces 1656 as above. Lastly, multiply 110 by 15, add to the product the annual character 6, and that likewise produces 1656, which incontestably proves, that there can be neither more nor less than 1656 years between the creation of the world and the time of the deluge. In like manner the time of every other event may be fixed, either from our vulgar computation of 4004 years from the creation of the world to the birth of Christ, or that of the Julian period. This discovery is of great importance, as it is both obvious and certain, since the principle upon which this operation is grounded, is this, "as the characters of the Julian period annually advance by unity, so in the above computation they annually decrease by unity; and thus by uniformly counteracting each other, they become a regular and growing proof of each other's genuineness, and consequently the remainder must be the year sought."—Upon this just view of the Mosaic account, it is to be hoped the Canon Recupero will drop his analogical inquiries, and take kindly the hint of the bishop of his diocese, not to let his computation outrun the Mosaic account; not thro' fear of ecclesiastical censure alone, but because it has already stood the test of near six thousand years, is the admiration of the wise in every age, and the stumbling-block of offence, only to those who have taken but a partial and superficial view of its wonderful uniformity and excellency; and have not attended to it as the voice of God, but as that of man.

G. B.—n.

### *An Argument in Favour of studying Greek and Latin.*

By Dr. Beattie.

**A**LL living languages are liable to change. The Greek and Latin, though composed of more durable materials than ours, were subject to perpetual vicissitude, till they ceased to be spoken. The former is, with reason, believed to have been more stationary than any other; and indeed a very particular attention was paid to

the preservation of it: yet between Spenser and Pope, Hooker and Sherlock, Raleigh and Smollet, a difference of dialect is not more perceptible, than between Homer and Apollonius, Xenophon and Plutarch, Aristotle and Antonius. In the Roman authors the change of language is still more remarkable. How different



in this respect, is Ennius from Virgil, Lucilius from Horace, Cato from Columella, and even Catullus from Ovid. The laws of the Twelve Tables, though studied by every Roman of condition, were not perfectly understood even by antiquarians in the time of Cicero, when they were not quite four hundred years old. Cicero himself, as well as Lucretius, made several improvements in the Latin tongue; Virgil introduced some new words, and Horace asserts his right to the same privilege; and from his remarks upon it, appears to have considered the immutability of living language as an impossible thing. It were vain then to flatter ourselves with the hope of permanency to any of the modern tongues of Europe; which, being more ungrammatical than the

Latin and Greek, are exposed to more dangerous, because less discernible, innovations. Our want of tenses and cases makes a multitude of auxiliary words necessary; and to these the unlearned are not attentive, because they look upon them as the least important parts of language; and hence they come to be omitted or misapplied in conversation, and afterwards in writing. Besides, the spirit of commerce, manufacture, and naval enterprise, so honourable to modern Europe, and to Great Britain in particular, and the free circulation of arts, sciences, and opinions, owing in part to the use of printing, and to our improvements in navigation, cannot fail to render the modern tongues, and especially the English, more variable than the Greek or Latin.

### *A new Character of the celebrated Shakespeare \*.*

SHAKESPEARE is a name so interesting, that it is excusable to stop a moment; nay it would be indecent to pass him without the tribute of some admiration. He differs essentially from all other writers; him we may profess rather to feel than to understand; and it is safer to say, on many occasions, that we are possessed by him, than that we possess him. And no wonder—he scatters the seeds of things, the principles of character and action, with so cunning a hand, yet with so careless an air, and master of our feelings, submits himself so little to our judgment, that every thing seems superior. We discern not his course, we see no connection of cause and effect, we are rapt in ignorant admiration, and claim no kindred with his abilities. All the incidents, all the parts, look like chance, whilst we feel and are sensible that the whole is design. His characters not only act and speak in strict conformity to nature, but in strict relation to us; just as much is shewn as is requisite, just as much is impressed; he commands every passage to our heads and to our hearts, and moulds us as he pleases, and that with so much ease, that he never betrays his own exertions. We see these characters act from the motives of passion, reason, inte-

rest, habit and complexion, in all their proportions, when they are supposed to know it not themselves; and we are made to acknowledge that their actions and sentiments are, from those motives, the necessary result. He at once blends and distinguishes every thing; every thing is complicated, every thing is plain. I restrain the further expressions of my admiration lest they should not seem applicable to man; but it is really astonishing that a mere human being, a part of humanity only, should so perfectly comprehend the whole; and that he should possess such exquisite art, that whilst every child shall feel the whole effect, his learned editors and commentators should yet so very frequently mistake or seem ignorant of the cause. A sceptre or a straw are in his hands of equal efficacy; he needs no selection; he converts every thing into excellence; nothing is too great, nothing is too base. Is a character efficient like Richard, it is every thing we can wish. Is it otherwise, like Hamlet, it is productive of equal admiration. Action produces one mode of excellence, and inaction another. The chronicle, the novel, or the ballad; the king, or the beggar, the hero, the madman, the sot or the fool; it is all one; nothing is worse, nothing

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\* *Essay on the dramatic character of Falstaff.*



nothing is better. The same genius pervades, and is equally admirable in all; or is a character to be shewn in progressive change, and the events of years comprized within the hour; with what a magic hand does he prepare and scatter his spells! the understanding must, in the first place, be subdued; and lo! how the rooted prejudices of the child spring up to confound the man! the weird sisters rise, and order is extinguished. The laws of nature give way, and leave nothing in our minds but wildness and horror. No pause is allowed us for reflection: horrid sentiment, furious guilt and compunction, air-drawn daggers, murders, ghosts, and incantment, shake and possess us wholly. In the mean time the process is completed. Macbeth changes under our eye, the milk of human kindness is converted to gall; he has supped full of horrors, and his May of life is fallen into the fear, the yellow leaf; whilst we, the fools of amazement, are insensible to the shifting of place and the lapse of time, and till the curtain drops, never once wake to the truth of things, or recognize the laws of existence. On such an occasion, a fellow, like Rymer, waking from his trance, shall lift up his constable's staff, and charge this great Magician, this daring practitioner

of arts inhibited, in the name of Aristotle, to surrender; whilst Aristotle himself, disowning his wretched officer, would fall prostrate at his feet and acknowledge his supremacy.

When the hand of time shall have brushed off his present editors and commentators, and when the very name of Voltaire, and even the memory of the language in which he has written, shall be no more, the Apalachian mountains, the banks of the Ohio, and the plains of Sciola shall resound with the accents of this barbarian. In his native tongue he shall roll the genuine passions of nature; nor shall the griefs of Lear be alleviated, or the charms and wit of Rosalind be abated by time. There is indeed nothing perishable about him, except that very learning which he is said so much to want. He had not, it is true, enough for the demands of the age in which he lived, but he had perhaps too much for the reach of his genius, and the interest of his fame. Milton and he will carry the decayed remnants and fripperies of antient mythology into more distant ages than they are by their own force intitled to extend; and the metamorphoses of Ovid, upheld by them, lay in a new claim to unmerited immortality.

#### *Female Virtue and Greatness displayed in Principle and Conduct.*

(Continued from our last.)

AS soon as Nancy Pelham got home, she went up stairs, and desired Mrs. Wilson to step up to her, to whom she related her interesting interview with Mr. Trenchard. They settled a plan for detecting him, if he was not sincere—Nancy was to sit in the little parlour, and when he should come in, Mrs. Wilson was to say, she was going out, and so desire her to sit below till she returned. Then she was to go out with her bonnet and cloke, and place herself in a china room adjoining, where she could hear all that passed.

At candle light Mr. Trenchard came in, and said to Mrs. Wilson, that he would not go to club that night, for he was not well. She guessed his design, and proceeded with her plan. On her leaving the room

to go out (as he thought) he said, "Go, you had better, for you are confined a great deal. I'll take care of the house, and I don't want much supper." Mrs. Wilson shutting the door, slipped softly into the china room. She soon heard him address himself to Nancy, with zealous expressions of regard; owning a long esteem of her, the honourableness of his views, and the impossibility of detaching his affections. All which was replied to by the modest girl in a way that neither implied full credit on the one hand, nor affected disbelief on the other. She desired him to withstand all thoughts of such a thing, for cooler reflections must lead him to see its impracticability and impropriety. He said it was not improper, and could not be impracticable. "It is, Sir, asking your pardon, and I can demon-



demonstrate it." How, said he? "Improper with respect to your alliances and just expectation. Impracticable with regard to your friends." "Do you think, said he, I can forfeit my happiness for shadows?" "No, Sir, Mr. Trenchard can do no such thing: therefore, I say, he will see it to be improper and impracticable: 'tis improper because a fleeting passion is only the shade and figment of happiness. 'Tis impracticable, because if your passion is abiding, you have a father who can and will frustrate it."

On his trying to remove this plea, she added, "Sir William will never consent to see his son, his heir, and his family thus degraded; and to act counter to him in your situation, will be ruinous to your happiness. Sir, if nothing else prevented me from thinking of the proposal, this one thing would be an inevitable bar. I wonder, Sir, if you have that esteem of Nancy Pelham you profess, and founded on what you call her virtuous principles, that you can think her capable of such base meanness, such foul ingratitude, as to break the peace of a family to whom she is, and will for ever, be so deeply indebted. Trust me your mother did not so bestow her pains in vain." "Noble minded creature, he replied, how you wound me by suggesting a degradation? If to be allied to qualities, to accomplishments like yours, is not exaltation, I know not in what it consists. Give me but hope of acceptance, and leave the management of all to me. My father will not deny his son a thing his heart is set on. I doubt not, if I gain your consent, and go prudently to work, but I can gain his: if not, it can be no more—only a temporary hindrance. I am of age; I ought to, and will make my own choice in this article, or I never will marry." She persisted that it was in vain to think of it, on his father's account, on his relations, friends, &c. but confined herself chiefly to Sir William, and this was all he could get from her.

To remove her fears (for he saw she was yet frightened) and demonstrate his sincerity, he desired her to tell her father and mother all that had passed; and on that condition he promised she should go the next day; saying, "my secrecy shall not be suspected." Af-

ter saying something more of this kind, the offering to go out, he caught her hand, saying, "don't go, unless you will return to supper. I beg you would not serve me as you did last night; you broke your word then, but if you will return now, I'll forgive that."

She withdrew, and Mrs. Wilson went in and asked for Nancy. He was sitting in a musing posture, and told her, up stairs, he believed, and desired her to hasten supper. She gave orders accordingly; and when it was ready, she went up stairs for Nancy, found Katy with her laughing, and Nancy trembling: but telling her she must go down, or it would have an odd appearance, they all went: he was peculiarly complaisant to Nancy—took a tender notice that she did not eat but a morsel; seemed very solicitous about her journey; desired they would not go before he was up, chusing to see them well fixed, and said he had given directions to Billings, and hoped they would meet with no accident. It should have been noted, that in the morning, after he had spoken his mind to her in the yard, he gave ten guineas into her hand, wrapt up in the form of a letter, which he told her was to purchase some little trifles to carry to her sisters: she refused to take them at first, but such was his address that she could not well avoid it, unless she affronted him; especially as he told her "he meant it not as an obligation on her, but on himself; and should think she despised him, if she refused so small a request." After supper they withdrew to their chambers.

Nancy then asked Mrs. Wilson whether she heard what passed; she said, yes, very distinctly. What she thought? who answered, I was highly pleased with your part, and I'll tell you to-morrow what I think of the rest. Go to sleep, for we will set out early; but not before Mr. Trenchard is up. Don't let us give him offence needlessly. Nancy had but little sleep that night. What she had feared, what he had said, what Miss Harmel had said, &c. caused such a conflict as made her perceptions too various to allow that balmy *quietus* of nature which used to refresh her nocturnal hours. Sometimes she thought that



he was artful and designing in his methods to decoy her; but then his insisting that she should tell her parents, seemed honest and open, and as if he meant it for her safe-guard. Sometimes she thought that he was beside himself, but then he seemed to talk consistent with his late conduct to her. At best it was all an inexplicable riddle. She blest herself that she was so near getting to an asylum; and the thoughts of this was all that could compose her: yet she seemed willing to keep Mr. Trenchard in her mind: his looks, when she could look on him (which was but very little) while he was alone with her, had a tenderness and earnestness that she had never before seen.

In the morning she was up with the day—put up all her linen and clothes, dressed for her journey, and called Mrs. Wilson. They begged Mr. Billings to see the chaise was ready, Mrs. Wilson saying, “Nancy is impatient to be gone,” which words Mr. Trenchard heard, for he was just then in the passage leading from the stairs to the steward’s room. It seemed like a sword to him to think she was so eager to leave him, when he thought he had said enough to convince her, that her presence was essential to his comfort: however, he said nothing. They breakfasted together, when he asked Nancy how long she intended to stay? She said, she could not tell till she got home. Mrs. Wilson would return in two days. After breakfast, he went out to see whether things were in order, and very complaisantly handed her into the chaise, taking the opportunity, by speaking low, to say, remember the condition of your going, and tell your papa and mama all I have said. The modest girl only bowed, and bidding farewell to the girls and men-servants, away they drove, and Mr. Trenchard, with hasty steps, withdrew to his chamber. Little did he or the servants think it was the last time Nancy Pelham would ever be at Trenchard manor! none but Nancy herself had that apprehension. Soon as she was out of the gate, a sigh and a tear made Mrs. Wilson ask her what ailed her? who answered, “O! Mrs. Wilson, I shall never enter those gates again!”—The other

smiled, and said, “yes you will, Nancy, my word for it.”

While riding, Nancy beg’d Mrs. Wilson to tell her freely her whole mind, and if she thought amiss of any part of her conduct, to let her know it—adding, nothing less than a full persuasion I have not erred, can support me under the weight of my own apprehensions of the event of these things. Mrs. Wilson replied, “I know of nothing you have said or done amiss, dear child; don’t be so anxious—I think you have no need; you are going home, you have prudent parents; let them know the whole, and no doubt they will properly advise. You will soon know what to depend on; and let it be one way or other, neither Mr. Trenchard nor Sir William, nor any one else can blame you. As to his proposal I know not what to make of it: my opinion of him will not allow me to suspect his honour, and yet it is so new, so sudden, and what I could not have thought of him, that I’m nonpluss’d. I must wait and see how he proceeds before I can form a judgment. In the mean time I would have you think as little of it as you possibly can; for if he drops it, ’twill be best for you not to harbour the thought. If he renews and pursues it, this conduct can do you no harm.” This was the substance of what passed on the road. That afternoon they got to C——n, which was about 30 miles from W——n B——h. Mrs. Pelham was rejoiced to see her daughter, and made Billings and Mrs. Wilson very welcome.

Nothing passed that eve upon the subject; but the next morning Mrs. Wilson told Mrs. Pelham, that Nancy had something which lay on her mind and was of importance, and wished her to sound her daughter, saying she is so modest she can’t begin with you yet she will be easier when you and her father know it. Mrs. Pelham asked what it was about? Had Nancy behaved amiss? No, Madam, she had behaved worthy of your daughter of Lady Trenchard’s Nancy, of every body’s Nancy, of your fond wish. But her uneasiness arises from within herself. Has she a suitor? I heard such a report, but Mrs. Butler to



1777. *Abstract of the Supplies for the current Year.* 317

me not to be anxious, for Nancy would not entertain any body till she lived at home. I was glad to hear that. But is this her trouble? To whom Mrs. Wilson replied, "I had rather she should tell you as she was desired, and has promised a certain gentleman (whom you little think of) to do. I'll withdraw, Madam, and take a walk in your garden with Miss Dolly, while you talk with Miss Nancy. But pray be tender, she is not to be blamed."

[To be continued.]

ABSTRACT of the SUPPLIES and WAYS and MEANS voted for the current Year.

S U P P L I E S, 1777.

When voted.	N A V Y.				
1776.					
November 9.	45,000 Seamen (with 10,129 Marines)	2,340,000	0	0	
16.	Ordinary of Navy and Half Pay	400,805	2	10	
1777.	Buildings, &c. Ships	465,500	0	0	
May 21.	Greenwich Hospital	4,000	0	0	
	Discharge of Navy Debts	1,000,000	0	0	
					4,210,305 2 10

A R M Y.

1776.					
Nov. 16.	20,734 Men, with 3212 Invalids,	648,009	16	5	
	General and Staff Officers	11,473	18	6½	
	Guards and Garrisons	949,720	11	3	
	Difference between British and Irish Pay	47,178	0	3	
	Pay of five Battalions of Hanoverians at Gibraltar and Minorca, and Provisions for three Battalions at Gibraltar	56,074	19	4½	
	12,667 Hessians for 1777	336,932	1	6½	
	A Regiment of Hanau	18,181	15	6½	
	Ditto of Waldeck	17,370	8	2½	
	4,300 Brunswickers	93,947	15	8	
	Provisions for foreign Troops in America	41,427	17	7½	
	Deficiency of Pay for Hessian Troops to Dec. 24, 1776	6,617	5	3½	
	Ditto of Hanau	1,013	16	10½	
	Artillery for foreign Troops, 1777	26,053	7	4	
	Ditto for ditto, 1776	5,152	12	3½	
	Artillery of Hesse Cassel, for 1776	13,973	16	0	
	Ditto of Hanau, ditto	3,383	6	8	
1777.	Ditto of Waldeck, ditto	403	19	9½	
Jan. 31.	Chelsea Hospital	105,279	13	9	
	Reduced Officers	93,616	8	4	
	Two Troops of Horse Guards reduced	754	12	1	

Pensions



	Pensions to Widows	370	0	0
Feb. 22.	Land Extras	1,200,602	12	5½
March 24.	Regiment of Hessian Chasseurs	36,728	18	8½
	Regiment of Hanau Chasseurs	16,326	10	1½
	1285 Troops of Brandebourg Anspach	39,588	2	4½
	Deficiency of Vote for Hessian Chasseurs	3,390	18	4½

3,773,592 17 10½

1776.	O R D N A N C E.			
Nov. 16.	Ordinaries	320,111	18	11
	Extraordinaries	272,705	18	1

592,817 17 0

## 1777. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

Jan. 31.	Roads and Bridges in Scotland	6,997	13	7
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## March 4. Civil Establishments, viz.

In A-	St. John's	3,000	0	0
	Georgia	2,816	0	0
merica	Nova Scotia	4,396	10	5
	East Flor.	3,950	0	0
	West Flo.	5,900	0	0

(In Africa) Se-7

negambia 5,550 0 0

27,812 10 5

## American Surveys

2,993 5 0

## April 29. British Museum

3,000 0 0

## May 3. Unsatisfied Claims and

Demands of the  
Landgrave of Hesse-  
Cassel for Expences  
on Account of Ho-  
spitals in Germany  
last War

41,820 14 3

Relief of Civil Officers  
(at-tached to Govern-  
ment) in America

32,934 16 6

Expence of Convicts on  
the Thames

1,879 10 6

Commons Addreses

13,000 0 0

## June 2. Journals of the House of Commons

600 0 0

## 5. African Forts

13,000 0 0

George White—for Ex-  
pences relative to En-  
quiries into the State  
of the Poor

500 0 0

1776.

## Nov. 26. Exchequer Bills discharged

144,598 12 5

Vote of Credit discharged

1,500,000 0 0

## April 18. Civil List Arrears

1,000,000 0 0

Lottery Prizes discharged

618,340 9 6

## D E F I C I E N C I E S.

## April 29. Grants, 1776

61,288 7 1½

Three and a Half per  
Cent 1758

44,599 13 4½

Land

250,000 0 0



1777. *New Members chosen in Parl. during last Session.* 319

Malt 200,000 0 0  
555,888 0 6½

Excess of Ways and Means 12,895,543 0 2  
56,991 12 6½

£. 12,952,534 12 8½

WAYS AND MEANS.

1776. Nov. 12.	Land, 4 Shillings in the Pound	2,000,000 0 0
1777. March 24.	Malt	750,000 0 0
	Surplus of Sinking Fund, 5 Jan.	295,832 18 6½
April 21.	Ditto, ditto, 5 April	760,363 14 8½
May 13.	Growing produce of Sinking Fund	1,939,636 5 9½
	Duties on Rice, Apples, &c.	3,919 13 7
	American Revenues	1,391 0 7
	Gum Seneca Duty	1,391 0 0
	From Lord Holland's Executors	200,000 0 0
	New Exchequer Bills	1,500,000 0 0
	Annuities and Lottery	5,500,000 0 0
	Total	12,952,534 12 8½

*Note, The Vote of Credit for one Million granted this Session for the future Army Extras, and Expence of and Loss by Coinage, is charged on the next Aids.*

*Members chosen in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, during the last Session.*

Place.	Members elected.	In the room of
Bedfordshire	John Potter	Charles Brett, made steward of the Chiltern Hundreds
Bedfordshire	Charles Brett	William Hey, made commissioner of the customs
Bedfordshire	Lord Petersham	L. Percy, by the death of his mother Bar. Percy, &c.
Bedfordshire	Sir Gilbert Elliot, bt.	Sir Gilbert Elliott, bt. his father, dead
Bedfordshire	John W. Egerton	Sir Gilbert Elliott, bt. son of the above, made steward of the Eastern Hundreds
Bedfordshire	Archibald Macdonald	A void election
Bedfordshire	Sir J. Trevelyan, bt. 1863	Sir Walter Blackett, dead
Bedfordshire	And Robinson Bowes 1068	
Bedfordshire	Henry Dundas, re-elected	after being made joint keeper of the Signet in Scotland.
Bedfordshire	Andrew Stuart re-elected	Cosmo Gordon, made baron of the Exchequer in Scotland
Bedfordshire	Price Campbell	Charles Amcotts, dead
Bedfordshire	Humphrey Sibthorpe	Sir G. Suttie, bt. made steward of the Chiltern Hundreds
Bedfordshire	W. Nesbit	Rose Fuller, dead
Bedfordshire	W. Dickenson	Hon. Charles Finch, made steward of the Hundreds
Bedfordshire	Talbot	L. Guernsey, now Earl of Aylesford.
Bedfordshire	Hon. Charles Finch	

*Continued*



*Contested Elections determined in Parliament during the last Session.*

Place.	Petitioners.	Sitting Members.
Hindon	{ Richard Beckford <i>against</i> Richard Smith	{ A void election
Shaftesbury	{ Hon. B. Bouverie <i>against</i> George Rous	{ George Rous
Glocester	{ Hon. George Berkeley <i>against</i> William Bromley Chester.	{ W. Bromley Chester
Newcastle	{ Andrew Robinson Bowes <i>against</i> Sir John Trevelyan, bt.	{ Sir J. Trevelyan, bt.

*To the* EDITOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**I**N your last number, p. 239, containing remarks on the unequal distribution of prize money, your correspondent who signs himself *A Sailor*, shews himself totally ignorant of the subject he writes on; for he roundly asserts that five eighths of a prize goes to the admiral, two to the officers, and that the common sailors have only one eighth among them.

Now, Sir, the fact really is, that three eighths go to the captain, one

to the commission officers, one to the warrant officers, one to the petty officers, and two eighths to the common sailors; a distribution very different from that asserted by your correspondent, who I will venture to pronounce is *no sailor*.

You will please to observe, that where an admiral commands, one of the captains three eighths goes to him, but the other shares are always as above stated.

T. S.

*To the* EDITOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.  
ANTIQUÉ MEDALS.

(Illustrated with a Plate.)

S I R,

**I** Send you the two faces of a curious medal (No. I.) found in the year 1756, in the very middle of one of the thick walls of an aqueduct, built by the Romans to conduct the water to Aix in Provence, by which it appears that the aqueduct was built in the year 696 of Rome.

It is very evident from the place in which this medal was discovered, and from the figure under the feet of the horses, that it was placed there not to be found till time alone laid it open. This medal is in the possession of Monsieur le Baron de Galliard.

The second medal hath a reference to Noah and the deluge. Time with the ancients commenced at the deluge, and all their traditions and genealogies terminated there: but the history of that patriarch is greatly ob-

scured by their describing him under different titles and with a variety of characters. The learned Mr. Bryant, in his new Analysis of ancient Mythology, observes, "that all the chief circumstances in the life of Noah correspond with the heathen history of Janus."

By Plutarch he is called *Janus*, and represented as an ancient prince who reigned in the infancy of the world, and brought men from a rude and savage way of life, to a mild and rational system; who was also the first former of civil communities, and introducer of rational polity. He was represented with two faces, with which he looked both forwards and backwards; and from hence he had the name of Janus Bifrons. One of these faces was that of an aged



London May June 1777



Janus Bifrons.

Taurinus.

Antique Medals.







man; but in the other was often to be seen the countenance of a young and beautiful personage. About him were many emblems to denote his different departments.

There was particularly a staff in one hand, with which he pointed to a rock, from whence issued a profusion of water: in the other hand he held a key. He had generally near him some resemblance of a ship, and a fish, particularly upon money, which was afterwards coined to his honour. To him the ancients attributed the invention of a ship\*, and he is said to have first composed a chaplet. Upon the Sicilian coins of Eryx, his figure often occurs with a two-fold countenance; and on the reverse is a dove encircled with a crown. He was represented as a just man and a prophet, and had the characteristic of being in a manner the author of time, and the God of the year. Under this description he is addressed by Ovid:

*Janæ bifrons, anni tacite labentis origo* †.

He is stiled by another poet:

*Templorum positor, templorum sancti refector.*

By this is meant that he was a renewer of religious rites, and of the worship of the Deity. In memorial of his history, every door among the Latins had the name of Janua, and the first month of the year was named Januarius from Janus, as being an opening to a new æra, and in some degree a renewal of time. Janus is by Ovid supposed to be the chaotic deity, and at the same time to preside over every thing that could be shut or opened, and to be guardian of the doors of heaven ‡.

According to Mr. Bryant also, Janus and Saturn were only two titles of the same person, evidently referring to Noah, and he was the ultimate to which the Grecian history also referred.

## MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*Answers to the Questions in our Magazine for April last.*

[91.] QUESTION I. Answered by H. S.

FROM the given point through O, the center of the primitive, draw PQ indefinitely, and let OC be a radius of the primitive perpendicular to PQ; draw a line PC or QC, from the given point to C, perpendicular to which at C draw another line CQ, or CP, to meet PQ in a point P or Q, not given, and it shall be the point required.

*Demonstration.* Bisect PQ at right angles with KL, in which take any point G, and from the same as a center describe a circle PMQN, passing through P and Q; let M be a point in the primitive, where it is intersected by PMQN, in which through O, the center of the primitive, draw the chord MN. Then  $OM \times ON = OP \times OQ = (OC^2) OM^2$ , therefore  $OM = ON$ , and the point N is in the primitive opposite to M, whence MQNP is the representation of a great circle. Q. E. D.

*Corollary.* Hence the representation of a great circle may be drawn through any two given points P or Q and A; for let the reciprocal be found as above, to one of the given points, suppose P or Q, and through the three points A, P, and Q, describe the circle PMQN, it shall be the representation required. Or, draw PQ and OC, and join C to the given point P or Q as above; let FE bisect this last at right angles in F and meet PQ in E, and draw KL parallel to OC; find in KL the centre G, of the circle PMQN, passing through A and P or Q which ever is given, it shall be the representation required.

Mr. Ralph Taylor and Cleonicus answered this question.



June 1777.

Athenæus, L. 15. p. 692.

T t

† Fast. LI. v. 65.

[92.] QUEST-

† Fast. LI. v. 103.



[92.] QUESTION II. Answered by Ralph Taylor, of Hollinwood, near Oldham, in Lancashire.

Let APV represent the ellipsis, AV its transverse axis, Z its center: also let DAT represent the hyperbola, C its center, and let RPD be the required tangent, meeting AC in R, and suppose PS, DB perpendicular to AC, meeting it in S and B.

Put  $a, b$  for the semitransverse and semiconjugate axis of the ellipsis respectively:  $c, d$  for those of the hyperbola,  $c - a = CZ = m$ , and  $ZR = x$ ; then (by prop. 46. B. I Emerson's Conics,)  $x : a :: d :$   
 $\frac{a^2}{x} = ZS$ ,  $\therefore SV = a - \frac{a^2}{x}$  and  $AS = a + \frac{a^2}{x}$ ;

then (by Cor. 1. prop. 6. B. I Em. Con.)  $a^2 : b^2 ::$   
 $AS \times SV : \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x^2} \times b^2 = \overline{PS}^2$ , and (by prop. 42.

B. II. Em. Con.)  $m - x : c :: c : \frac{c^2}{m - x} = BC$ ;  $\therefore$   
 $AB = \frac{c^2}{m - x} - c$ , and  $BC + AC = \frac{c^2}{m - x} + c$ .

Then (by cor. 1. prop. 6. B. II. Emerson's Conics)

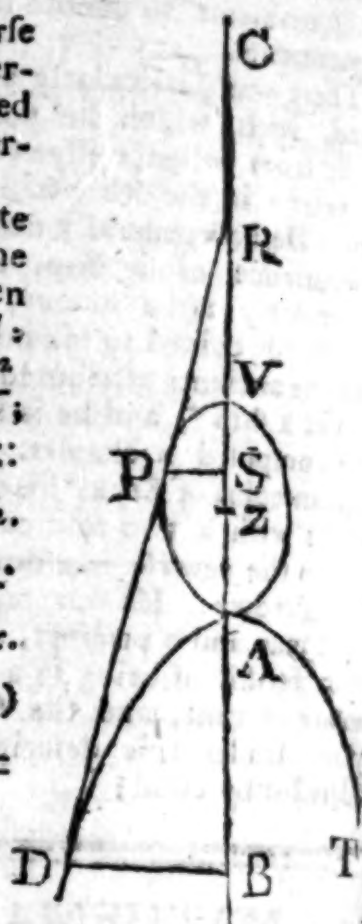
$c^2 : d^2 :: BC + AC \times AB : \frac{c^2 d^2}{m - x^2} - d^2 =$

$\overline{BD}^2$ , and by similar triangles  $\overline{RS}^2 : \overline{PS}^2$

$:: \overline{RB}^2 : \overline{BD}^2$ , viz.  $\frac{x^2 - a^2}{x^2} : \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x^2} \times b^2 ::$

$x + a + \frac{c^2}{m - x} - c^2 : \frac{c^2 d^2}{m - x^2} - d^2$ . Hence  $x^2 - a^2 \times \frac{c^2 d^2}{m - x^2} - d^2 =$

$b^2 \times x + a + \frac{c^2}{m - x} - c^2$ , from which the value of  $x$  may easily be found.



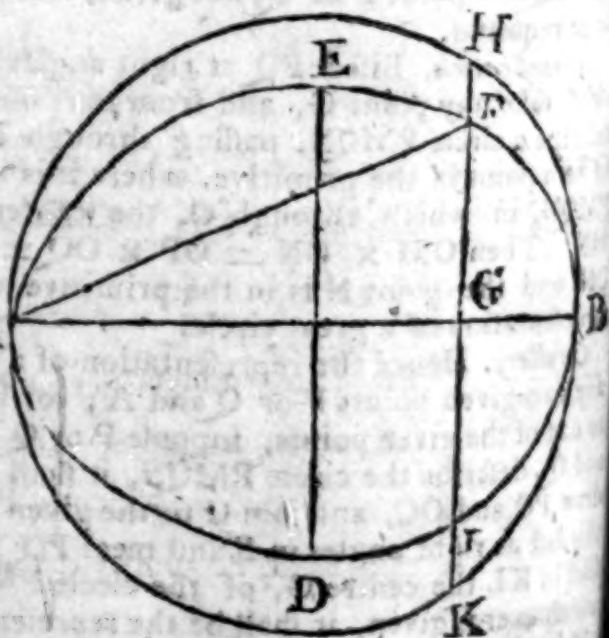
[93.] QUESTION III. Answered by Cleonicus, the Proposer.

Let  $AB = b$ ,  $DE = e$ , and  $b^2 - e^2 = n^2$ ,  $AF = d$  = the given line, and the area of the given ellipse =  $e$ , put  $AG = x$ , then  $GB = b - x$ , and  $GF^2 = d^2 - x^2$ , but  $b^2 : c^2 :: b - x \times x : d^2 - x^2$  and  $\therefore bc_2 x - c^2 x^2 = d^2 b^2 - b^2 x^2$  and  $x = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} b_2 c^4 + d^2 b^2 n^2} - \frac{1}{2} bc_2}{n^2}$ .

Hence  $x$  being known, the area of the triangle AFG is known, =  $f$ , and having the diameter and versed sine of the circle AKBH, the area of the segment KGH is found =  $g$ , and as  $AB : DE :: g : b$  = area of the elliptic segment IGFB; then will the area of the required parts

of the ellipse be  $\frac{e}{2} - f - \frac{b}{2}$ , and  $\frac{e}{2} + f + \frac{b}{2}$ .

Mr. Ralph Taylor also answered this question.





## NEW, MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

[97.] QUESTION I. *By Square, of the Temple.*

WHAT number is that which being any how divided, the square of one part added to the other part, shall always be a square number? with the whole investigation.

[98.] QUESTION II. *By Mr. Joshua Merritt,*

In a given circle it is required to draw geometrically a chord to make a given angle with the diameter, and to be divided in a given ratio thereby.

[99.] QUESTION III. *By E. I.*

In a right angled triangle ABC, if the hypotenuse AC be bisected in D, and a perpendicular DE erected, meeting the side AB in E, and if from E, EF be drawn to bisect BC the other side in F; it is required to construct the triangle, when DE and EF are given.

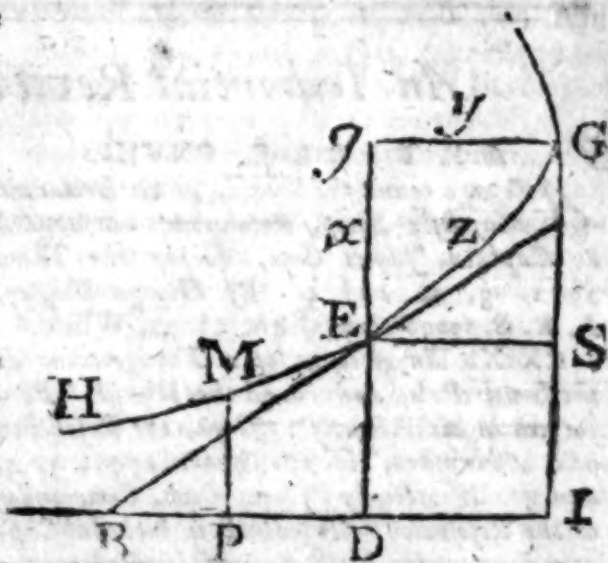
To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE Mathematical compiler of the Town and Country Magazine hath thought fit to put into his work for April last, the 10th question proposed by me in Mr. Burrow's Diary for 1776, with an answer thereto by Mr. Ryley, in his Magazine for May following; together with some stupid remarks on my solution to the said prob. in Diary 1777; but it happens, unluckily for this editor, that his friend's solution proves the truth of mine, and without their knowledge thereof (which is still more unlucky) as will appear in what follows from their own notation. By giving this a place in your Magazine, you will oblige your humble servant,

Smithfield, June 7, 1777.

THOMAS TODD.



If  $x = GS = Eg$ ,  $y = ES = gG$ ,  $z = EG$ , and  $a = GI = 200$  chains;

then  $x : y :: ED (a - x) : BD = \frac{y}{x} \times \overline{a - x}$ ; and by 47.E.1,  $BE = \frac{a - x}{x} \sqrt{y^2 + x^2}$ , and  $BE + ED = \frac{a - x}{x} \sqrt{y^2 + x^2} + a - x = 2a$  by quest.

from which,  $y = \frac{2a^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{a - x}$  and  $\therefore y = -4 a^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2a \times \text{hyp. logarithm}$

$\frac{\sqrt{a + \sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{a - \sqrt{x}}} = ES$  (the numerator, not  $\sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{x}$ , as given in Ryley's solution) and when  $x = \frac{a}{4}$  the case of my prob.  $y = -400 +$

$400 \times \text{hyp. log. of } 3 = 39.44492 = \text{my PI, the same as given in Burrow's Diary 1777. Again, as the fluxion of the area of } EgG \text{ is } xy = ay - 2a^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \therefore \text{the}$

area of EGS  $= yx - ay + \frac{4a^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}$  which added to EDIS ( $ya - xy$ ) gives  $\frac{4a^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}$

the area DEGI, and when  $x = \frac{a}{4}$  this becomes  $\frac{a^2}{6} = 666 \frac{2}{3}$  sq. chains

PMGI, the same as given in Burrow's Diary.

T t 2

And



And lastly, as  $z = \frac{a+x \times x}{a-x}$  (or  $-x + \frac{2ax}{a-x}$ )  $\therefore z = -x + 2a \times$

hyp. log. of  $\frac{a}{a-x} = GE$ , and when  $x = \frac{a}{4}$ , then  $z = -50 + 400 \times$  hyp. log. of  $\frac{4}{3} = 65.0728 = MEG$ , the same as given in Burrow's Diary, 1777.

And now I shall only remark that our editor's scholium in p. 232 is all false; for in my solution  $x$  and  $y$  are supposed to flow from  $P$ , towards  $IG$  ( $= \frac{a}{2} = 200$ ) and the fluent  $A \left( -\frac{a^2-2ay}{3a} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$  is truly corrected by making the area vanish at  $P$ , when  $y$  or  $ED$  becomes  $x$ , or  $PM = 150$  chains  $\therefore A$ , truly corrected  $= \frac{a^2-2an}{3a}^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{a^2-2ay}{3a}^{\frac{3}{2}} = \text{area PMED}$ , and when  $DE$  coincides with  $GI$ ,  $A$  will  $= \frac{a^2-2an}{3a}^{\frac{3}{2}} = \text{area PMGI}$ , and when  $n=0$ , then  $A = \frac{a^2}{3} = \text{the area of the whole indefinite space contained between the curve and its asymptote.}$

## An Impartial Review of New Publications.

### ARTICLE CXVIII.

*A Voyage round the World, in his Britannic Majesty's Sloop, Resolution, commanded by Captain James Cook, during the Years 1772, 3, 4, and 5. By George Forster, F. R. S. two Volumes, 4to. 2l. 2s. White.*

CXIX. *An Account of a Voyage towards the South Pole, and round the World. Performed in his Majesty's Ships, the Resolution and Adventure, in the Years 1772, 3, 4, and 5. Written by James Cook, Commander of the Resolution. In which is included Captain Furneaux's Narrative of his Proceedings in the Adventure, during the Separation of the Ships, 2 Vols. 2l. 12s. 6d. Cadell.*

These performances have much merit; and on a perusal of them, we think the readers of taste will not judge it superfluous to have two relations of this voyage. The former is the most entertaining to the general part of readers; the latter more instructive to the seaman and navigator. Mr. Forster hath written as a philosopher; Captain Cook as a seaman, and his performance is also decorated with 63 elegant plates, of landscapes, portraits, &c. engraved at the expence of 2000l. to the public; while Mr. Foster's hath only a large chart of the southern hemisphere. The following observations Mr. Foster offers in apology for his work:

"As narratives of interesting facts, it must be allowed that the latter will be placed in a stronger light, as being related by different persons. Our occupations when in harbour were widely different; whilst Captain Cook was employed in victualling or refitting the ship, I went in quest of the mani-

fold objects which nature had scattered throughout the land. Nothing is therefore more obvious, than that each of us may have caught many distinct incidents, and that our observations will frequently be foreign to each other. But above all, it is to be observed, that the same objects may have been seen in different points of view, and that the same fact may often have given rise to different ideas. Many circumstances familiar to the navigator, who has been bred on the rough element, strike the landman with novelty, and furnish entertainment to his readers. The seaman views many objects on shore with a retrospect to maritime affairs, whilst the other attends to their economical uses. In short, the different branches of science which we have studied, our turns of mind, our heads and hearts have made a difference in our sensations, reflections, and expressions. This disparity may have been rendered more evident, as I have slightly passed over regulations relative to the interior economy of the ship and the crew. I have studiously avoided nautical details both at sea and in harbour, nor ventured to determine how often we reefed, or split a sail in a storm, how many times we tacked to weather a point, and how often our refractory bark disobeyed her palinurus, and missed stays. The bearings and distances of projecting capes, peaks, hills, and hummocks, of bays, hours, ports, and coves, at different hours of the day, have likewise been in general omitted. These instructive particulars are in the proper field of the navigator."

On comparing the two narratives, we think that most readers will give the pre-



rence to the first. The following is the different manner of our authors expressing themselves on the same event :

*Mr. Forster's Voyage.*

On the fourth of June, about ten in the morning, the king of Raietea, Oo-ooroo, to whom the conqueror O-Poonce had left the title and honour of royalty, visited us with some of his relations, just before our departure. O-Rea, with his family, was likewise on board, and Mahine, with his relations, came to take their leave. The parting scene was extremely affecting; all our friends shed tears plentifully, but poor Mahine's heart seemed torn to pieces by the violence of his grief. He ran from cabin to cabin, and embraced every one of us, without being able to speak a single word. His tears, his sighs, and looks were eloquent beyond description. At last the ship set sail; he got into his canoe, and continued standing upright, whilst all his countrymen were seated. He looked at us, then hung down his head, and hid it in his garments. When we had cleared the reefs, we still perceived him to wave his extended arms; and he continued his addresses till we could no longer discern him.

Thus we left an amiable nation, who, with all their imperfections, are perhaps more innocent and pure of heart, than those who are more refined and better instructed. Without quoting the example of Mahine, we have often been witnesses to reciprocal acts of kindness, which convinced us, that the social virtues are frequently exercised amongst themselves. I have seen a single bread-fruit, or a few cocoa-nuts shared between a number of people, so that every one partook of them. I have observed them parting with their cloaths, and doing several charitable actions to each other, with the same good will which they expressed towards us. We should indeed be ungrateful, if we did not acknowledge the kindness with which they always treated us; they were ready to carry us on their backs in and out of our boats, to prevent the surf from wetting our feet; they often loaded themselves with the curiosities which we had purchased; and rarely refused to go into the water in quest of any bird which we had shot. If the rain caught us in our excursions, or the heat of the sun and the fatigue of our journey oppressed us, we were invited to repose in their dwellings, and feasted on their best provisions; our friendly host stood at a distance, and never tasted any thing till we invited him; whilst some of the family were employed in fanning us with a leaf, or the bough of a tree. Before we left the island we were commonly adopted, according to our different ages, in the quality of fathers, brothers, or sons. This circumstance was owing to an opinion that we were all related. The chiefs in all the Society islands are descended from the same family;

our officers, therefore, and all those who dined or messed together, were by them considered as relations. They supposed that captain Cook and my father were brothers, purely from this reason; for, with all their good heart, they are but indifferent physiognomists. Their hospitality towards us was frequently quite disinterested, and gave us a right to form the most flattering conclusions respecting their conduct to each other. They are hospitable without seeming to know it, and leave to strangers who visit them the pleasing and grateful task of recording their virtues.

*Captain Cook's Voyage.*

As I could not promise, or even suppose that more English ships would be sent to those isles, our faithful companion Oedidee chose to remain in his native country. But he left us with a regret fully demonstrative of the esteem he bore to us; nor could any thing, but the fear of never returning, have torn him from us. When the chief teased me so much about returning, I sometimes gave such answers as left them hopes. Oedidee would instantly catch at this, take me on one side, and ask me over again. In short, I have not words to describe the anguish which appeared in this young man's breast, when he went away. He looked up at the ship, burst into tears, and then sunk down into the canoe. The maxim that a Prophet has no honour in his own country, was never more fully verified than in this youth. At O-Taheitce he might have had any thing that was in their power to bestow; whereas here he was not in the least noticed. He was a youth of good parts, and like most of his countrymen, of a docile, gentle, and humane disposition; but, in a manner, wholly ignorant of their religion, government, manners, customs, and traditions; consequently no material knowledge could have been gathered from him, had I brought him away. Just as Oedidee was going out of the ship, he asked me to *tatou* some *parou* for him, in order to shew the commanders of any other ships which might stop here. I complied with his request, gave him a certificate of the time he had been with us, and recommended him to the notice of those who might touch at the island after me.

We did not get clear of our friends till eleven o'clock, when we weighed, and put to sea; but Oedidee did not leave us till we were almost out of the harbour. He stayed in order to fire some guns; for it being his Majesty's birth-day, we fired the salute at going away.

CXX. *Letters on the Beauties of Hagley, Enwil, and the Leasowes: With critical Remarks and Observations on the Modern Taste in Gardening, by Joseph Heely, Esq; 2 vols. 5s. Baldwin.*

Mr. Heely hath paid great attention to the various



various scenes at those favourite seats of the late Lords Lyttelton and Stamford, and Mr. Shenstone, and possesses a happy talent of describing them. His remark on gardening and rural pleasures—on the taste of the ancients—on the excellence of the modern practice in gardening, &c. are judicious; and our readers will be both greatly pleased and instructed in perusing these twenty letters. For the present, we can only select the following extract as a specimen, and bring them within the shady bowers of the lovers walk at Leasowes.

“The moment you step into this perfect scene of nature, you will stand in pleasure and delight—and conclude that no sudden transition from the melancholy ever had a finer effect—it is here the Naiades again welcome your approach, and here, that variety, in all its enticing smiles, frolics in every corner—not that you enter into the splendid, but into a shady, far-winding recess, formed for contemplation—a recess, where one would wish to linger, and to live.

The principal object your eye is led to, from the first bench, is a piece of water, that will ever speak its superior charms, from the great difficulty of knowing where to fix upon its bounds; so artfully has the designer concealed them. On one side rises a noble cluster of beeches, rearing from the lawn their bulky trunks, entwining their arms in the luxury of foliage, and impending over the surface of the stream: while more opposite, a bed of spindling alders and willows, ranges to some scattered old oaks, through which a perspective of Hales steeple, in the valley, bounded by woods, will not escape your notice—A ray like this, darting into obscurity, is always pleasing—here in particular, and what I think is considered with much judgment.

You will hardly know how to pass from this amusing spot, though you be assured that every step you take from it, is accompanied with something new and entertaining; particularly in the intricate form of the water, which though not large, puzzles, and raises conceptions of a real magnitude; and so various are its changes, that in a few paces you will be ready to determine it another—Sometimes, as the path continues, you will at one place have another glimpse of the spire;—again, through some natural breaks, a windmill, or a cottage, till you arrive at

#### THE ASSIGNATION SEAT.

*Nerine Galatea! thymo mihi dulcior Hyblæ,  
Candidior cygnis, bedera formosior alba!  
Cum primum passi repetent præsepia tauri,  
Si qua tui Corydonis habet te cura, venito.*

O Galatea! nymph than swans more bright,  
More sweet than thyme, more fair than ivy  
white:

When pastur'd herds at ev'ning seek the stall,  
Haste to my arms! nor scorn thy lover's call.  
WARTON.

The late bard of the Leasowes, if I may say true, though naturally extremely reserved, even to bashfulness, when in company with the ladies, had, notwithstanding, a heart too susceptible to withstand the irresistible glances of acquiescing beauty;—and I am inclined to believe, he had been known frequently to spend a few of his leisure hours here with a favourite nymph in amorous dalliance—or so—but you know fame is not always to be depended upon—why may we not as well suppose he meant only to shew by the delicacy of his taste, the local propriety of such amusements; and that this place seemed the only one suitably adapted for the cooing of those fond turtles, who might occasionally meet here—to improve—

For my own part I confess I felt its influence, and could not sit without indulging a thousand agreeable ideas—every thing around me seemed calculated to infuse the tenderest, warmest wishes—concealment—delicious shade—spreading trees—a calm, transparent stream—to the ear, the soft melody of the adjoining grove, and the distant tinkling of falling rill.

The subsequent scenery of this Arcadian recess, runs similarly beautiful with the other. The parts are relative, though they often vary: you will find the lake now changed into a rambling rill, dropping artlessly from above, down rocky breaks: sometimes dividing in its course, running round a bush, large stones, or tree; chirping its intricate meanders into the pool below: while the negligent path on its margin, under the umbrage of the copse, creeps between the thinly scattered trees; some young and flourishing; others crooked and old, slanting over the babbling current, and quivering in the breeze—cheerfulness, in the lover's walk, hovers about you wherever you tread; and though solitary, it knows no gloom: yet, will the urn, as you pass it, in a shrubby angle, when you are sensible of the occasion, demand the tribute of a sigh.

This urn originally was richly gilt, and placed here in remembrance of a young lady, a relation of Mr. Shenstone, whom he much loved, and whose death he most sincerely lamented.

*Peramabili suæ consobrina  
M. D.*

To his most amiable cousin,  
MARIA DOLMAN,

On the other side:

Ah MARIA!

*Puellarum elegantissima;*

*Ab! flore venustatis abrepta,  
vale!*

*Heu quanto minus est  
Cum reliquis versari,*



*Quam tui  
Meminisse!*

Ah M A R I A!

The most elegant of maidens;  
Alas! snatch'd away in  
The bloom of beauty;  
Farewell!

How much less pleasure there is in surviving  
Than in remembering thee!

The path in easy serpentine from hence,  
Still continues within the covert of the copse  
in gradual ascent, retired and close; till an  
opening (though it is now partly grown up)  
leads the eye over variegated ground to a  
glimpse of the house among the trees, and  
scenes of cultivation beyond, rising up the  
woody sides of Clent---a cheerful view, suc-  
ceeded soon after by one as melancholy, at  
the foot of a precipice; with this line,  
"Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care."

This seat may be considered as a resting  
place, adapted to contemplate the savage,  
gloomy wildness, that every way surrounds it.

CXXI. *Old Ballads, historical and nar-  
rative, with some of modern Date, now first  
collected, and re-printed from rare Copies,  
with Notes, 2 vols. 8s. Evans.*

Mr. Addison remarks, that a ballad which  
is the delight of the common people, can-  
not fail to please all such readers as are not  
unqualified for the entertainment by their  
affectation, or their ignorance; and the rea-  
son is plain, because, the same paintings of  
nature which recommend it to the most or-  
dinary reader, will appear beautiful to the  
most refined. And it must be owned that if  
the rude productions of our ancestors do not  
excite the imagination, they commonly in-  
terest the heart. There are many old and  
excellent ballads in this collection, a spe-  
cimen of which will be found in our poe-  
tical essays.

CXXII. *A Familiar Epistle from C.  
Asby, Esq; to C. W. Bampfylde, Esq; ad-  
dressed to the Ladies, 1s. Almon.*

This is an excellent and animated transla-  
tion of an excellent Latin poem, entitled,

CXXIII. *Ad C. W. Bampfylde, Arm.  
Epistola poetica familiaris, in qua continen-  
tur tabulae quinque ab eo excogitatae, quae  
repraesentant, poematis cujusdam An-  
thonii, cui titulus An Election Balli--Auclore  
Asby, Arm. 5s. Doddsley.*

The following is one of the characters well  
known at Bath.

How shall the muse her honest rage restrain,  
When tottering age steps forth and joins the  
train:

Worn-out beau, who still the call obeys,  
Where youth and love their festive standards  
raise:

Mid the feather'd tribe the bird of night  
With omens sad their airy flight,

Long experience taught the wily art,  
To read the passions, and unfold the heart,

An ever placid, ever simpering face,  
A tongue, which blunt, harsh truths did ne'er  
disgrace,

Disdaining vulgar tales, a tide he pours,  
Of lords, castratos, fidlers, pimps, and whores  
Now fawning on a peer, with servile pride,  
Now dangling, like her watch, at Chloe's  
side.

Nor (farther yet should curious strangers pry)  
Shall Johnny Weevil e'er his name deny.  
For Johnny, like the \* worm (ere suns dis-  
close

The blushing beauties of the budding rose)  
With blighting touch the infant flower de-  
stroys,

And robs the summer of its promis'd joys.  
If bathing, tumblers, auctions, apes, or  
players,

New fidlers, methodists, or dancing bears,  
The learned dog (or what more wondrous sight,  
Bath yields with monsters teeming) should in-  
vite

The nymph abroad, lo Johnny cringing stands,  
A tool obsequious for the maid's commands,  
But if by chance a dancing rage he feels,  
And trusts, rash dotard, to his ears and heels,  
On light fantastic toe the damsel tripping,  
Thro' many a mazy circle nimbly skipping,  
Sees Johnny every nerve and muscle strain,  
To trip with equal steps, and toil in vain.

In vain his hand he shakes, in vain he begs,  
With earnest nods, some respite for his legs;  
No rest he knows, 'till halting in the middle,  
He damns to hell, pipe, tabor, flute, and fiddle.

CXXIV. *Pursuit after Happiness, a Poem.  
To which is added, an Ode to Mr. Garrick, on  
his quitting the Stage; also an Elegy on the  
Death of Mr. Barry. 3s. Kearsley.*

This poetical performance is about par.  
The following lines are a specimen, in which  
the author describes Virtue.

I turn, and lo! to my rapt sight appears  
A virgin shape, clad in a flowing robe  
Of snowy white, upon her head a wreath  
Of purest gold, pluck'd from the sacred tree  
Which erst the Sibyl to Anchises' son  
Benign reveal'd. Her radiant hair beneath  
Over her beauteous shoulders waving falls  
In graceful ringlets. On her forehead sits  
Imperial majesty: her eyes diffuse  
Rays of beneficence and mildness, mixt  
With awful grandeur, such as in my breast  
Love and confusion kindle;—modesty  
Plays o'er her cheek, and conscious dignity  
Informs each motion; every step she takes  
Displays her symmetry of limbs, and charms  
Unseen before; girt with her fabled cest,  
Beauty's bright queen could not more win-  
ning look,

More winning move, no! not tho' all her  
train

Of wanton loves, and smiles, and young de-  
sires,

Mover'd around attendant; she with all  
Her pomp and outward shew—this by herself  
Alone



Alone accompanied, and by her own  
Innate perfections. Smit with pious awe,  
And holy reverence, at her feet I fall  
Submits, in silent adoration: she  
Benign and gentle lifts me up, while words  
Mild as the breath of evening, when the  
gale [pering leaf,

Scarce moves the lake, scarce bends the whif-  
Thus from her rosy lips proceed—

CXXV. *Theodorus and Constantia: A  
poetical Epistle*, 4to. 1s. Walker.

Truly poetical and elegant; the story of  
this couple is related in *Spectator*, No. 164.

CXXVI. *Poetical Excursions in the Isle  
of Wight*. 2s. 6d. Conant.

A very pleasing companion to the visitors of  
that island, and such persons as cannot make  
the tour, may from these excursions be well  
acquainted with its beauties.

CXXVII. *The Lion extricated; or the  
Jackall's Defeat, a Fable*. 1s. Almon,

A well written satire on administration.

CXXVIII. *Elegy on a Lady's Linnet*. 1s.  
Pleasing and elegant.

CXXIX. *A Letter to George Hardinge, Esq;  
on the Subject of a Passage in Mr. Steevens's  
Preface to his Impression of Shakspeare*. 2s. 6d.  
Kearley.

The design of this dull and impotent  
pamphlet (written, as we hear, by a Here-  
fordshire divine) is to decry Mr. Steevens's  
edition of Shakspeare, and recommend that  
of Mr. Capell. To such of our readers as  
suffer from restless nights, or think their  
sins may be atoned for by voluntary penance;  
the present epistle to Mr. Hardinge will prove  
a valuable acquisition. Mr. Steevens satis-  
fied with the reputation which his labours  
have very justly gained, will scarcely read so  
lead a performance, and must easily forgive  
an opponent whom he cannot fail to laugh at.

CXXX. *A Letter to Courtney Melmoth,  
Esq; with some Remarks on two Books, called  
Liberal Opinions, and the Pupil of Pleasure*.  
6d. Wilkie.

These remarks are sensible and pertinent—  
Mr. Melmoth, alias the Rev. Mr. —  
is sometimes too luxuriant in his descriptions  
of lewdness and vice. They fascinate, instead  
of producing a proper detestation of the  
crimes.

CXXXI. *A Letter to her Grace the  
Duchess of Devonshire*.

CXXXII. *A second Letter to her Grace  
the Duchess of Devonshire*.

Good advice to the Duchess, and to all  
other females, cautioning them against the  
bewitching fashions of dress and pleasure.

CXXXIII. *The Characters of George I.  
Queen Caroline, Sir Robert Walpole, Mr.  
Pulteney, Lord Hardwicke, Mr. Fox and  
Mr. Pitt, reviewed; with Royal and Noble  
Anecdotes, and the Sketch of Lord Chesterfield's  
Character*. 1s. 6d. Davies.

The writer of these characters complains  
of the illiberal expression and unjust accusa-

tion in Lord Chesterfield's characters, and  
attempts to set the above persons whose cha-  
racters he drew, in a clearer light. He writes  
with as fine a pen, and with less prejudice  
than his Lordship.

CXXXIV. *Political Lamentations, written  
in the Years 1775, and 1776. To which is  
annexed, a political Sermon, preached in the  
Parish Church of Walsal, Dec. 13. 1776,  
being a Day appointed for a General Fast, by  
John Darwall, 4to. 2s. Nicoll.*

A truly lamentable performance.

CXXXV. *A political paradox*. 6d. Almon.  
Some bold things against administration,  
are here freely spoken; they are here  
represented as sending 40000 soldiers from  
Britain and Germany in the character of  
lawgivers and peace-makers, to restore to  
America the blessings of law and liberty.

CXXXVI. *A Letter from an Officer at  
New York to a Friend in London*. 1s. Nicoll.

Written rather by a London Garretteer.

CXXXVII. *Letters from the Marquis De  
Montcalm, Governor-General of Canada, to  
Mess. De Berryer and De la Mole, in the  
Years 1757, 1758, and 1759*. 1s. Almon.

These letters were evidently fabricated at  
home, written by a sensible Englishman, and  
not by Montcalm, and instead of a prediction  
of American independance, is a narration of  
facts after they took place.

#### PUBLICATIONS THIS MONTH.

Besides those that have been reviewed.

#### AMERICAN AFFAIRS and POLITICAL.

**A**N Answer from the Electors of Bristol  
to the letter of Edmund Burke, Esq;  
on American Affairs. 1s. 6d. Cadell.

An Address to Edmund Burke, Esq; on  
his late Letter, by Edward Topham, Col-  
of the Horse Guards. 1s. 6d. Bew.

Letters to the High and Mighty United  
States of America, by Integer. 1s. 6d. Law.

The History of the Colonization of the  
free States of Antiquity, applied to the pre-  
sent Contest between Great Britain and her  
American Colonies, with Reflections con-  
cerning the future Settlements of these Co-  
lonies. 5s. Cadell.

Dialogues in the Shades, between Gen-  
ral Wolf, General Montgomery, David Humphreys,  
George Grenville, and Charles Townshend.  
2s. Kearley.

A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Cooper, on the  
Origin of Civil Government, in Answer to  
his Sermon preached before the University  
Oxford on the Day appointed for a General  
Fast. 1s. Almon.

#### HISTORY.

The History of Glasgow, from the earliest  
Accounts to the present Time; with an  
Account of the Rise, Progress, and present  
State of the different Branches of Commerce  
and Manufactures now carried on with



City of Glasgow, by John Gibson, 5s. Donaldson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The hard Case of a Country Vicar, in respect of small Tithes. 1s. Newberry.

The History and the Mystery of Good Friday, by a Gentleman of Cambridge. 1s. Fielding.

Extortion and Usury, or the Merits of a late Election discussed. 1s. Williams.

An impartial View of the Origin and Progress of the present Disputes in the East India Company, relative to Mahomed Ally Khan, Nabob of Arcot, and Tuljagee, Raja of Tanjou. To which are annexed, Observations on Mahomed-Ally-Khan's Letter to the Court of Directors. 2s. Cadell.

The Case of the President or Governor, and of the Council of Madras, fairly stated: With Observations and Remarks on the Conduct of both Parties, as well as of Col. Stuart. 1s. 6d. Almon.

A Letter to the Body of Protestant Dissenters; and to Protestant Dissenting Ministers, of all Denominations. 1s. Almon.

A Letter to William Mason, A. M. Precentor of York, concerning his Edition of Mr. Gray's Poems, and the Practices of Bookellers. By a Bookseller. 1s. Murray.

NOVELS.

Painful Pre eminence; or the History of Miss Temple. By a young Lady, 2 vol. 5s. Wallis.

POETRY.

A Satire; also, Imitation of the first Satire of Boileau. 1s. Almon.

A Northern Tour; in Nine poetical Epistles to a Friend. 2s. Wilkie.

An Heroic Epistle to the noble Author of the Duche's of Devonshire's Cow. 1s. Bew.

The Rights of Sovereignty asserted, an Ode; by Thomas Warwick, Esq; of University College, Oxford. 1s. Doddsley.

RELIGIOUS.

The Convict's Address to his unhappy Brethren in Newgate, June 6, 1777, by Dr. Dodd. 1s. Kearsley.

Remarks on the Ancient and Present State of the Congregational Churches of Norfolk and Suffolk; with some Strictures on the Account given of Churches of this Denomination in general, in the Ecclesiastical History of the celebrated Mosheim, by a Suffolk Minister. 1s. 6d. Buckland.

A full Answer to the late View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion; in a Dialogue between a Rational Christian and his Friend, by the Editor of Ben. Morecai's Letters to Eliza Levi. 2s. 6d. Wilkie.

Imposture detected, and the Dead vindicated: in a Letter to a Friend. Containing some gentle Strictures on the false and libellous Harangue, lately delivered by Mr. John Wesley, upon his laying the first Stone of his new Meeting House, near the City-Road. By Rowland Hill, M. A. 6d. Vallance.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

An old Ballad of a Duke of Cornwall's Daughter; who, after her Marriage to the King of Albion, was divorced for the Sake of a favourite Mistress: and her exemplary Revenge on them both.

*The Facts upon which this Ballad is founded, may be seen in "The British History, translated into English from the Latin of Jeffery of Monmouth: By Aaron Thompson, late of Queen's College, Oxon. 1711, 8vo. p. 42." Among the Plays of Shakspeare, is one upon the same Subject, but generally esteemed spurious.*

WHEN Humber in his wrathful rage  
King Albanaet in field had slain,  
Whose bloody broils for to assuage,  
King Locrin then applied his pain;  
And with a host of Britons stout,  
At length he found King Humber out.  
At vantage great he met him then,  
And with his host beset him so,  
That he destroy'd his warlike men,  
And Humber's power did overthrow;  
And Humber, which for fear did fly,  
Leapt into a river desperately;  
And being drowned in the deep,  
He left a lady there alive,  
June 1777.

Which sadly did lament and weep,

For fear they should her life deprive.

But by her face that was so fair,

The king was caught in Cupid's snare;

He took this lady to his love,

Who secretly did keep it still;

So that the queen did quickly prove

The king did bear her most good will:

Which though by wedlock late begun,

He had by her a gallant son.

Queen Guendolin was griev'd in mind,

To see the king was alter'd so:

At length the cause she chanc'd to find,

Which brought her to much bitter woe,

For Estrild was his joy (God wot)

By whom a daughter he begot.

The duke of Cornwall being dead,

The father of that gallant queen:

The king with lust being overlaid,

His lawful wife he cast off clean;

Who with her dear and tender son,

For succour did to Cornwall run.

Then Locrin crowned Estrild bright,

And made of her his lawful wife:

With her which was his heart's delight,

He sweetly thought to lead his life.

Thus Guendolin, as one forlorn,

Did hold her wretched life in scorn.

U u

But



But when the Cornish men did know  
 The great abuse she did endure,  
 With her a number great did go,  
 Which she by prayer did procure.  
 In battle then they march'd along,  
 For to redress this grievous wrong.  
 And near a river called Store,  
 The king with all his host she met;  
 Where both the armies fought full sore,  
 But yet the queen the field did get;  
 Yet ere they did the conquest gain,  
 The king was with an arrow slain.  
 Then Guendolin did take in hand,  
 Until her son was come to age,  
 The government of all the land:  
 But first her fury to assuage,  
 She did command her soldiers wild,  
 To drown both Estrild and her child.  
 Incontinent then did they bring  
 Fair Estrild to the river-side,  
 And Sabine, daughter to a king,  
 Whom Guendolin could not abide;  
 Who being bound together fast,  
 Into the river there were cast:  
 And ever since that running stream  
 Wherein the ladies drowned were,  
 Is called Severn through the realm,  
 Because that Sabine died there,  
 Thus those that did to lewdness bend,  
 Were brought unto a woful end.

O D E

For his MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

June 4, 1777.

By the POET LAUREAT.

**D**RIVEN out from Heaven's ethereal  
 domes,  
 On earth insatiate Discord roams,  
 And spreads her baleful influence far:  
 On wretched man her scorpion stings  
 Around th' insidious fury flings,  
 Corroding every bliss, and sharp'ning every  
 care;  
 Hence, daemon, hence! in tenfold night  
 Thy Stygian spells employ,  
 Nor with thy presence blast the light  
 Of that auspicious day, which Britain gives  
 to joy.  
 But come thou softer deity,  
 Fairest Unanimity!  
 Not more fair the star that leads  
 Bright Aurora's glowing steeds;  
 Or on Hesper's front that shines  
 When the garish day declines,  
 Bring the usual day along,  
 Festive dance, and choral song;  
 Loose-rob'd sport, from folly free,  
 And mirth, chastis'd by decency.  
 Enough of war the pensive muse has sung,  
 Enough of slaughter trembled on her tongue:  
 Fairer prospects let her bring  
 Than hostile fields and scenes of blood,

If happier hours are on the wing  
 Wherefore damp the coming good?  
 If again our tears must flow,  
 Why forestal the future woe?  
 Bright-eyed Hope, thy pleasing power  
 Gilds at least the present hour;  
 Every anxious thought beguiles,  
 Dresses every face in smiles.  
 Nor let one transient cloud the bliss destroy  
 Of that auspicious day, which Britain gives  
 to joy.

*The ATHEIST confuted.*

**A**THEIST attentively review  
 Thy wonderful and fearful frame;  
 Which does such wise contrivance shew,  
 As may an erring soul reclaim.  
 Regard thy ever active mind,  
 Inspect th' ideas rising there;  
 If thou canst any wisdom find,  
 It must a wiser cause declare.  
 That cause eternal thou must grant,  
 For we, by reason, surely know,  
 If e'er we did existence want,  
 We never could from nothing flow.  
 The extended universe survey,  
 Through the wide æther take thy flight;  
 Observe the sun, bright source of day,  
 The moon and stars which gild the night.  
 Then from superior skies descend;  
 Mark what the airy regions shew;  
 To all that earth presents attend,  
 And through the realms of ocean go.  
 No more those crooked paths be trod,  
 Dare not thy Maker to deny.  
 For Nature loud proclaims a God,  
 And gives blaspheming tongues the lie.

W.F.

O D E

*On the Month of JUNE.*

**S**WEETLY blushing May retires,  
 With her early sportive train;  
 Warm'd with bright ætherial fires,  
 June assumes her brilliant reign.  
 Now the rising southern gales  
 Warmly court the nodding trees;  
 Streams that wander through the vales,  
 Curling to the passing breeze.  
 Phœbus, from his throne on high,  
 Shines with double lustre bright,  
 Decking all yon azure sky  
 With the radiant garb of light.  
 From the southern climates borne,  
 Summer hastes to greet our isle;  
 Genial airs, at his return,  
 Bid the lusty season smile.  
 Whilst around the landscape glows,  
 Thousand beauties gay are spread;  
 Lo! the "fairest flow'r that blows,"  
 Graceful blushing rears her head.

Brown



Browner umbrage shades the woods,  
Plants assume a deeper green :  
Double radiance clothes the floods,  
Shot from yonder skies serene.

Earth rejoicing bids display  
Stores produc'd by vernal show'rs,  
Scatt'ring from her bosom gay  
Early fruits and ling'ring flow'rs.

Thus the hours in mazy dance,  
Follow still in time's career,  
Till Pomona's train advance  
Crowning the full ripen'd year.

While the glowing scenes that rise,  
Still shall claim the poet's strain,  
(Warm'd by genial summer skies)  
Jane, to hail thy radiant reign.

W——.

By Miss L——, on her reading the Account of the remarkable Duel, fought some Months since between the Rev. Mr. B—— and Mr. St——y.

WITH silent wonder list to hear  
B——tes' tragic tale, and drop a tear ;  
The good fight grac'd his cause :  
Like our great captain he withstood  
The unrelenting man of blood,  
Illustrating his laws,

View blest'd religion undismay'd ;  
Behold victorious grace display'd ;  
Sweet meekness, charity !  
Thy Saviour's doctrine to adorn,  
Thou risest like the orient morn,  
In beauteous majesty.

## THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

FRIDAY, MAY 30.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor held a wardmote at Tallow-Chandlers-Hall, for the election of an alderman of Dowgate-Ward, in the room of Sir Walter Rawlinson, who has resigned; when John Hart, Esq; Drysalter, in Thames-Street, was duly elected without opposition. This is the second time of his being elected an alderman; he served for Bridge-Within near two years.

A letter from Dublin, dated May 22, mentions the death of a gentleman who was formerly Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in that kingdom, who, it is reported, has bequeathed to his Majesty a fortune in money and estates to the amount of 100,000l. to enable him the better to carry on the war against his rebellious subjects in America.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that a violent shock of an earthquake was felt there the 28th ult. which lasted 30 minutes, but did not do any damage to the fortifications.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

The ball given at St. James's, on Wednesday night, in honour of his Majesty's birthday, was very splendid and numerous. It was opened by his Grace the Duke of Dorset and Lady Hinchinbrooke; minuets were danced alternately, till past ten, when country dances commenced. Their Majesties withdrew at a little past eleven, and all the company before one.

The Queen was most splendidly ornamented with jewels. On her head she bore a crown of brilliants, with eleven

large diamonds in her hair; her stomacher, bouquet, and sleeve-bows also were immensely rich.

SATURDAY, 7.

Yesterday a court of common council was held, at which were present, the Lord Mayor, aldermen Bull, Esdaile, Plomer, Wooldridge, and one of the sheriffs.

The Court met about half after eleven, and the Lord Mayor acquainted them, that he had called the Court at the request of several members, for the purpose of petitioning his Majesty on behalf of William Dodd, LL. D. now under condemnation of death in Newgate for forgery. Mr. Hawes founder of the humane society, attending, was called in, and acquainted the Court, that Dr. Come and himself had established that society; that Dr. Dodd had been of particular and most essential service in recommending, in public and private companies, the society; and that the said society have a great desire of saving Dr. Dodd. Mr. Winterbottom, secretary to the Magdalen Hospital, likewise attended, and informed the Court, that Dr. Dodd, with Mr. Dingley, in the year 1757, were the promoters of that charity; and that Dr. Dodd greatly assisted Mr. Dingley in writing a pamphlet which was published, and had great influence with the public in favour of the charity. Mr. Neale, treasurer of the society for the relief of debtors, likewise acquainted the Court, that Dr. Dodd was solely the founder of the said charity, and assisted it exceedingly with his private fortune. The above gentleman being desired to withdraw, a motion was made and seconded, "That it appeared to the Court that Dr. Dodd, now under sentence of death for the crime of forgery, has in the former part of his life set

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an useful and laudable example of diligence in his calling, and that in being the first-institutor, or a very earnest and active promoter of several modes of useful charity, he hath on many occasions been a benefactor to the public; which was unanimously carried in the affirmative. Another motion was made, and question put, that an humble petition be presented from the Court to his Majesty, recommending to his royal clemency the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, and a committee was appointed to draw up the same, who withdrew and prepared a petition, which being read was agreed to, and ordered to be presented by the sheriffs, attended by the remembrancer, to his Majesty.

## MONDAY, 9.

On Saturday last, at half an hour after two o'clock, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland went on board his barge at Whitehall, and proceeded to Black-Friars-Bridge, where he gave orders for the starting of six sailing vessels for a silver cup, his gift, of fifty guineas value. They sailed from thence to Putney and back again, and the vessel that won was the Eagle, belonging to one Mr. Kitcherman, to whom his Royal Highness drank, and presented to him the cup.

## THURSDAY, 12.

The long depending cause, respecting the property of music, was on Tuesday finally determined in the court of King's Bench, in consequence of an issue directed out of Chancery: The question was, whether music came under the statute of Queen Anne, regulating literary property. After hearing a short argument against music's being within the law, Lord Mansfield seemed surprized how any gentleman could think of making a distinction. So that musical and literary property now stand upon the same ground.

## FRIDAY, 13.

Yesterday the sheriffs of London, attended by the city remembrancer and other officers, were at the Court at St. James's, and presented to his Majesty a petition from the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council, in behalf of Dr. Dodd.

The same day the wife of Dr. Dodd attended the Court, to present a petition to the Queen on the same occasion. She was so overcome with grief that she fainted away three times in the time of waiting; her Majesty being informed of it, received her petition, without waiting till she came out of the drawing room.

## MONDAY, 16.

Mrs. Dodd, who has attended her husband during the whole confinement, was with him in Newgate on Friday, when the melancholy news of his being ordered for execution arrived. She sat for some seconds in kind of torpid suspense, at hearing he was

not considered as an object of mercy, when suddenly clasping her hands together, she exclaimed, "O God! enable me to bear this!" and immediately fainted. She was carried to her apartments in the neighbourhood of Ludgate-Hill, soon after, in an agony of grief not to be described.

When the Doctor was informed of the Privy Council's determination, he cried out, "Is there no mercy to be found amongst men --- then I will patiently submit; and clasping his hands together, with lifted up eyes, said, O, my God, if thou be willing, remove this cup from me; nevertheless not my will but thine be done."

## FRIDAY, 20.

The new four per cents. are so to continue till April 5, 1787, and then subject to redemption by Parliament, and not sooner.

It is 500*l.* penalty to sell chances or shares of tickets for any less time than the whole time of drawing.

Office-keepers selling shares or chances of tickets, of which tickets they are not possessed at the time of selling and when drawn, are liable to a penalty of 500*l.* and three months imprisonment, without bail or mainprize.

## WEDNESDAY, 25.

Yesterday being Midsummer-day, the anniversary for the election of sheriffs and other officers for the city of London for the year ensuing, a common-hall was held for that purpose, where was a numerous appearance of the livery.

At one o'clock the Lord Mayor, &c. ascended the hustings, when the several aldermen who had not served the office of sheriff were put up, but the shew of hands appeared in favour of William Franks, Esq; tyler and bricklayer, and George Wagner, Esq; test-maker. The sheriffs accordingly declared the election to have fallen upon those gentlemen.

The office of chamberlain next came on when Benjamin Hopkins, Esq; the present chamberlain, and John Wilkes, Esq; were put up as candidates; previous to which Mr. Wilkes came forward, and addressed the assembly in a speech (in the course of which he met great interruption) wherein he treated the character of his antagonist with great severity, on account of a supposed money contract, and concluded as follows:

"Gentlemen of the livery, From the purest motives of appropriating the whole revenues of a lucrative office to the extinction of debts contracted in the service of this corporation, and of being farther useful to our native city, I appear again on these hustings a candidate for the office of chamberlain. Whether this laudable purpose be approved by you, and crowned with success, and the ensuing year shall give you an opportunity of rejecting, or continuing me, you are to determine."



temper. My conduct shall be upright and uniform, becoming a man, who acts on the general principles of liberty, and is warmly attached, not only to the privileges and franchises of his fellow citizens, but to the rights of the whole people."

As soon as Mr. Wilkes had finished Mr. Hopkins came forward, was received with acclamations, and attempted several times to speak, but finding it impossible to be heard, he bowed and retired.

The candidates were then severally put up, but the sheriffs not being able to determine who had the shew of hands, desired they might be put up a second time; after which the common Serjeant acquainted the hall, "that the sheriffs were of opinion their election had fallen upon Benjamin Hopkins, Esq;."

Some gentlemen of the livery then demanded a poll in favour of Mr. Wilkes, and others in favour of Mr. Hopkins, of which last night the numbers were, for Mr. Hopkins 223; for Mr. Wilkes 216. The poll will begin again this morning.

The rest of the officers were put up, who, meeting with no opposition, were all re-elected.

#### SATURDAY, 28.

Yesterday morning about nine o'clock, the two following malefactors were carried from Newgate and executed at Tyburn, viz. Dr. William Dodd, for forging a bond, purporting it to be the bond of the Earl of Chesterfield, and publishing the same with an intent to defraud Messrs. Fletcher and Peach; and Joseph Harris, for stopping the Islington coach (in company with James Lucas, who is respited) near Islington, and robbing Mr. Hughes of two guineas and seven shillings. The doctor went in a mourning coach, in which were the Rev. Mr. Villette, Ordinary of Newgate, the Rev. Mr. Dobey, and two other gentlemen, and seemed quite resigned to his unhappy fate. Harris went in a cart, attended by his aged and much-affected father, who both cried bitterly from Newgate to the place of execution.

Upon the arrival of the coach at the place of execution, the Rev. Mr. Villette, the Ordinary, and the Rev. Mr. Dobey, got out of the carriage, and went with Dr. Dodd into the cart, where they prayed by him, and after some further time spent in prayer by himself, he took an affectionate leave of the above clergymen, he then put on a cap, and pulled it over his eyes, and with the other convict was turned off. The time the doctor was in the cart was about half an hour. He behaved through the whole with great fortitude.

The concourse of people on the above occasion was uncommonly numerous.

Mr. Dodd took a final leave of her husband on Thursday afternoon; the scene was

a most affecting one; the doctor supported it with firmness, but she, being unable to withstand the shock, was taken away almost frantic.

On casting up the books this day on the poll for chamberlain of the city of London, the numbers stood as follow:

For Mr. Hopkins 1740

Mr. Wilkes 1110

#### AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

BY letters just received from America, we learn, that the following address was unanimously voted and presented to Earl Percy on his leaving Rhode Island. It is dated, May 3, 1777.

"May it please your Excellency,

"We the subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Newport, hearing with the utmost concern that your Excellency intends soon to leave us, beg permission to approach your excellency with those sentiments, which a deep sense of the great happiness we have enjoyed under your Excellency's protection, naturally excites on such an occasion.

"We cannot help looking on your excellency's departure as a great public loss, when we reflect upon that extraordinary activity and vigilance, wherewith your excellency has protected us from surrounding dangers; and that justice and impartiality, that humanity and tenderness, with which you have moderated the exercise of unlimited power.

"With gratitude we acknowledge that in your Excellency's hands military government has uniformly worn the fair form of parental authority; that no unnecessary rigor hath been used, no oppression tolerated, and that during the noise and tumults of a civil war, the troops under your Excellency's command, have been kept under such order and discipline, as would have done honour to themselves and their commander in times of public peace and settled government.

"The fear of offending (not insensibility) prevents us at present from attempting to express how we are affected with your excellency's great and amiable private virtues; with that spotless integrity of manners and uniform regard to religion and decency, which would add dignity to the meanest station; with that condescending affability, which stoops without any view to private advantage; and above all with that unbounded and well directed generosity, which has so often procured for your excellency the blessings of those who were ready to perish.

"Great virtues, my lord, in an elevated station, are like the sun; there is nothing hid from the heat of them; they have necessarily endeared your character to all the inhabitants of this place, and it is but justice to say, that during your residence among us, you have never given any cause for uneasiness.



easeful or sorrow, but when you declare your intention of departing from us."

With great reluctance we submit to the painful necessity, which deprives us of your Excellency's benign protection; and sincerely wish you a pleasant passage to your native land, and a long continuance of perfect health. Your Excellency's illustrious rank and character renders it unnecessary to wish you any other blessings of life. Particularly we reflect with pleasure that your Excellency's early and great public services have gone home long before you, and have there secured you that great reward peculiarly reserved for British worthies, and highly suitable to your Excellency's generous principles—the warmest approbation of the best of princes and of a brave and free people."

His Excellency's Answer.

"Gentlemen,

"Allow me to return you many thanks for your very affectionate address.

"This public testimony of your approbation of my conduct since I have had the honour to command here, at the same time that it reflects the highest honour upon me, is most particularly pleasing to me, as it is a proof that I have been fortunate enough to fulfil the intentions of our gracious sovereign in sending his troops to this island.

"The compliments you are pleased to pay those troops for their regularity and good conduct since they have been among you, are justly their due. As it is the duty, so it is the wish of every British and Hessian soldier, to protect all peaceable and innocent inhabitants.

"Permit me, Gentlemen, to assure you, that I shall not, without regret, quit this island; whose inhabitants I shall ever remember with gratitude and esteem. And be assured that when I have the honour to return into the royal presence, I shall not fail to do them that justice which their behaviour has highly merited at my hands."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, June 5, 1777.

*Extract of a Letter from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germain, dated at New York the 24th of April, received by the Mercury Packet.*

**T**HOUGH no material occurrence has passed since the departure of the Le Despatcher Packet on the 11th instant; yet, being desirous your lordship should early receive the duplicates of my last dispatches, in case of an accident happening to the originals, I send them by the Mercury Packet, with orders to stop at Rhode-Island for Lord Percy, which will cause very little delay to her passage.

Lord Cornwallis, ever watchful to take advantage of the enemy's situation, surpris-

ed and defeated, on the 13th instant, at break of day, a corps of the rebels at Round-Brook, killed 30, and took between 50 and 90 prisoners, including officers, with three brass field pieces. The general officer commanding there, very narrowly escaped being of the number. The loss on our part was only three yagers, and four soldiers of the light infantry slightly wounded.

A detached corps of troops, consisting of 1800 rank and file, having embarked in transports, proceeded from hence yesterday, with six field pieces, under the command of governor Tryon, who has accepted of the rank of major-general of Provincials. The design is to destroy a large magazine of provisions and military stores formed by the enemy at Danbury in Connecticut. Brigadier-General Agnew and Sir William Skene are upon this service, the naval part of which is under the conduct of Captain Duncan, commander of his Majesty's ship Eagle. It is proposed that the debarkation should be made at or near Norwalk, which is twenty miles to the southward of Danbury; and I hope to have the honour of reporting to your lordship the success of this expedition in my next despatch.

Earl Percy, who arrived in the above packet from Rhode Island, has communicated to Lord George Germain the following copy of a letter to his lordship from Captain Hutchinson, his Aid de Camp. *On board the Mercury Packet, Long Island Sound, April 30, 1777.*

My Lord,

Having on Monday evening last, on my way through the Sound, fallen in with Major General Tryon's detachment, which he was then re-embarking at Norwalk Bay, I was induced to go on board the *Senegal* to receive the General's commands, and if possible to learn, for your lordship's information, the success of so important an expedition. The fleet being under her way by the time I got on board, the General had just time to desire me to inform your lordship that he had succeeded beyond his expectations, having completely destroyed two principal magazines belonging to the rebels at Danbury and Ridgefield, consisting of provisions and other military stores, such as rum, tents, waggons, harness, mail-coach ammunition, hospital medicines, and clothing; and that with the loss of a very few men. That he had met with little opposition on his way to Danbury, but on his return was attacked by Arnold at the head of a large body of rebels from Peek's-kill, who harassed his march exceedingly almost the whole way from Ridgefield to near the water-side; but that he at last made a successful charge with his bayonets on their main body, by which he destroyed a considerable number, and drove the rest into the utmost confusion, which



77.

abled him to resume his march, and to re-embark his troops, horses, artillery, and wounded men, without further molestation. That he had not then been able to collect the different returns, but from the best accounts he could get, believe his loss did not exceed fifty men killed and wounded; that he had officers killed, and only a few wounded. He added, that he was much indebted to the spirit and bravery of his troops, and particularly to Major Stewart, who had distinguished himself in a most conspicuous manner on the occasion. This too I had afterwards explained by General Agnew and his Major of Brigade Leslie, who informed me that Stewart, with about ten or twelve men only, rushed forward into the enemy's line, and by his example, animated the rest of the troops to make a general charge, which at that time was become absolutely necessary from a want of ammunition, &c.

The rebels, it seems, had contrived in the space of half an hour, with their usual industry, to cover themselves with a kind of breast work, on the ground over which the troops must pass. Leslie said that there could not be less than 4000 barrels of beef and pork, 3000 barrels of flour, and above 10000 pounds of rum, destroyed in the place, besides the other articles of camp and cloathing above mentioned. That a great part of these were found in the church at Danbury and Ridgefield, some in the fields, and some in the woods; but that the whole was discovered, and either staved or burnt, together with the above mentioned stores. Major Leslie likewise said, that he thought there was above 300 of the rebels killed, which indeed seemed to be the general opinion. General Wooster, he said, was certainly mortally wounded; that Arnold escaped very narrowly with the loss of a horse, which was killed. Every body seemed to be behaved that day with uncommon intrepidity, as to personal bravery, but did not give him much credit for his judgment as General. I heard that about 170 prisoners were brought on board, but do not know at what place, or in what manner they were taken; being only about ten miles from the place, I could not possibly collect any particulars as I wished.

General Agnew has got a slight wound on his shoulder, and I was told that Major Captain Thorne, and Lieutenant Hastings were slightly wounded, and a captain in the 1st corps, who was said to be the only one in danger. I was told that General Wooster had returned that corps public thanks for their gallant behaviour.

General Tryon's detachment consisted of 1000 men from the 24th, 15th, 23d, 24th, and 64th regiments, and Brigadier General Brown's corps, with twelve companies of light dragoons, and six light field pieces. They landed on Friday the 25th of April,

at Norwalk Bay, and proceeded first to Danbury, from which they returned by way of Ridgefield, and re-embarked on Monday afternoon, the 28th. And it being General Tryon's orders to return as soon as this service was performed, they sailed immediately for New-York.

Captain Duncan, of the Eagle, had the command of the naval department, having with him the Senegal and Swan sloops of war. No Accident of any kind happened to any of the shipping.

This, my lord, is the substance of the information I had time to collect.

G. HUTCHINSON, Aid de Camp.

*Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Sir William Howe to Lord George Germain, dated New-York, May 21, 1777.*

My LORD,

Your lordship's dispatches by Major Balfour, in the Augusta, arrived on the 8th instant; but as the present conveyance is by a private merchant ship, I shall defer answering them particularly until the sailing of the Packet, which will be in a short time.

In my letter of the 24th of April I mentioned an embarkation of troops detached under the command of Major General Tryon, for the destruction of one of the enemy's magazines of provisions and stores, collected at Danbury in Connecticut. I have now the honour of reporting to your lordship the success of that expedition, and to inclose a return of the stores destroyed.

The troops landed without opposition in the afternoon of the 25th of April, about four miles to the eastward of Norwalk, and twenty from Danbury.

In the afternoon of the 26th the detachment reached Danbury, meeting only small parties of the enemy on the march; but General Tryon having intelligence that the whole force of the country was collecting, to take every advantage of the strong ground he was to pass on his return to the shipping, and finding it impossible to procure carriages to bring off any part of the stores, they were effectually destroyed; in the execution of which the village was unavoidably burnt.

On the 27th in the morning the troops quitted Danbury, and met with little opposition until they came near to Ridgefield, which was occupied by General Arnold, who had thrown up entrenchments to dispute the passage, while General Wooster hung upon the rear with a separate corps. The village was forced, and the enemy drove back on all sides.

General Tryon lay that night at Ridgefield, and renewed his march on the morning of the 28th. The enemy having been reinforced with troops and cannon, disputed every advantageous situation, keeping at the same time smaller parties to harass the rear, until the General had formed his detachment



ment upon a height, within cannon shot of the shipping, when the enemy advancing, seemingly with an intention to attack him, he ordered the troops to charge with their bayonets, which was executed with such impetuosity that the rebels were totally put to flight, and the detachment embarked without further molestation.

The inclosed returns set forth the loss sustained by the king's troops, and that of the enemy from the best information; but I have the satisfaction to inform your lordship our wounded officers are in the fairest way of recovery.

The enemy's army in Jersey has been encamped some days near to Boundbrook. Lord Cornwallis is also encamped at Brunswick on each side of the Rariton, and upon the communication between that place and Amboy; Major General Vaughan's corps being encamped at the latter place, making use of the tents of last year, the camp equipage of the present not being yet arrived. His lordship has also thrown a bridge over the Rariton at the town of Brunswick.

By various accounts received from the neighbourhood of Albany, there is reason to believe some advanced parties from the northern army have appeared at Crown Point, and that Sir Guy Carleton will be upon the lake early in June.

Return of the stores, ordnance, provisions, &c. as nearly as could be ascertained, found at the rebels stores, and destroyed by the king's troops at Danbury, &c. in Connecticut, April 27, 1777.

A quantity of ordnance stores, with iron, &c. 4000 barrels of beef and pork; 1000 barrels of flour; 100 large tierces of biscuit; 89 barrels of rice; 130 puncheons of rum.

Several large stores of wheat, oats, and Indian corn, in bulk, the quantity whereof could not possibly be ascertained; thirty pipes of wine; 100 hogheads of sugar; fifty ditto of molasses; twenty casks of coffee; fifteen large casks filled with medicines of all kinds; ten barrels of saltpetre; 1000 tents and marquees; a number of iron boilers; a large quantity of hospital bedding, &c. engineers, pioneers, and carpenters tools; a printing press complete; tar, tallow, &c. 5000 pair of shoes and stockings.

At a mill between Ridgeberry and Ridgefield; 100 barrels of flour, and a quantity of Indian corn.

At the bridge at the West Brace of Norwalk River, and in the woods contiguous:

One hundred hogheads of rum; several chests of arms; paper cartridges; field forges; 300 tents.

Total of the killed and wounded of the regulars. One drummer and fifer, 23 rank and file, killed; three field officers, six captains, three subalterns, nine serjeants, 92 rank and file, wounded; one drummer and fifer, 27 rank and file, missing.

Royal Artillery. Two additional killed; three matrosses, one wheeler, wounded; one matross missing. (Signed) W. Howe.

Return of the rebels killed and wounded. Killed. General Wooster, Colonel Gould, Colonel Lamb of the Artillery, Colonel Henman, Dr. Atwater, a man of considerable influence, Captain Coe, Lieutenant Thompson, 100 privates.

Wounded. Colonel Whiting, Captain Benjamin, Lieutenant Coe, 250 privates.

Taken. Fifty privates, including several committee-men.

#### BANKRUPTS.

ROWLAND Jackson, of Uxbridge, in Middlesex, inn holder.

Harriet Sedgewick, Elizabeth Staker, and Elizabeth Robson, of New Bond Street, St. George's, Hanover Square, milliners and partners.

Thomas Munday, late of Lower East Smithfield, St. Botolph, Aldgate, pewterer.

Richard Pope, late of Suffolk Street, Chancery, Crows, Westminster, wine-merchant.

Patrick Brown, now or late of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, stationer.

Joseph Hagen, of Wednesbury, in Staffordshire, saddler.

William Peate, of Newport, in Salop, taylor and shopkeeper.

John Thomas, late of Bristol, breeches maker.

James Jackson, of Bristol, staymaker.

Hugh Williams, of Drury Lane, haberdasher and milliner.

William Harris, of Wellingborough, in Northamptonshire, innholder.

John Abell, of Tiverton, in Devonshire, apothecary.

Christopher Bull, of Brigstock, in Northamptonshire, shopkeeper.

Samuel Scarlet, of Tower-Street, London, grocer.

Benjamin Moore, of Bow Lane, London, ironmonger.

William Bates, of the Strand, coal-merchant.

John Quick, of High Holborn, linen-draper.

Henry Pascal, late chief mate of the ship *Clarebrooke*, in the East India Company's service, now of London, mariner.

Samuel Gosling, of Birmingham, Merchant.

Major Payer, of St. Paul, Covent garden, draper.

Nathaniel Williamson, of Salford, in Lancashire, fustian dyer.

Henry Bayley, of Willowhall, in Whittlesley, the life of Ely, dealer.

Thomas Payne, of Bow Lane, silkman.

#### To our CORRESPONDENTS.

**O**BSERVATIONS on Luxury and Gaming—New Characters—Arguments against Duelling—Remarks on the Auction Bill, &c. shall appear next month.

Several poetical favours from our friends are received, which shall be noticed.

An Hibernian will find the Memoirs and Character of Lord Bathurst, which he complains as not having yet appeared, in our last volume, p. 451.

The lines signed T. S. are too imperfect for public view.